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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 335

DATE: Wednesday, December 4, 1991

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

E. MARTEN Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

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ASSOCIATES &
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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

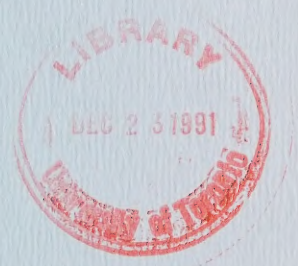
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF
NATURAL RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT FOR TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS
IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Hearing held at Breault's Motor Hotel, Dymod
Room, Highway 11 North, New Liskeard, Ontario,
on Wednesday, December 4th, 1991, commencing
at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 335

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. K. MURPHY)	RESOURCES
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.)	
MS. E. CRONK)	ONTARIO FOREST
MR. R. COSMAN)	INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
MR P. CASSIDY)	
MR. R. BERAM	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. E. HANNA)	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
DR. T. QUINNEY)	ANGLERS & HUNTERS AND
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY
MR. G. KAKEWAY)	#3.
MR. CHRIS REID	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. J. ANTLER	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. R. COTTON	BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.

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MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. L. GREENSPOON)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS
MR. B. BABCOCK)	JOINT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
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MR. S.M. MAKUCH		CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
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MR. J. EBBS)	FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
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MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

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2003	Two-page written presentation of Mr. Curtis Pinkerton.	58783
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2009A	Overhead depicting location of tourist operations and mills.	58810
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2010	Written presentation by Mr. Garfield Pinkerton.	58810
2011	Video presentation by Garfield Pinkerton.	58810
2012	Four-page written presentation and appended material from Mr. Gordon Zubick.	58830
2013	Two-page written presentation of David Mullin.	58850
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2016	Six-page report on Board's site visit to Kapuskasing/Armstrong area, October 29th to November 1st, 1991, prepared by Mr. John McNicol, dated December 2nd, 1991.	58913

1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon. Please be
3 seated.

4 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
5 Thank you for joining us at the Timber Management
6 Hearing this afternoon in New Liskeard. This is day
7 335 of this very, very long Environmental Assessment of
8 Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

9 Mr. Martel and I were in New Liskeard in
10 the spring of 1989 on site visits but this is our first
11 return to New Liskeard since that time.

12 Mr. Martel and I are both members of the
13 Environmental Assessment Board and we were appointed to
14 sit as the decision-making panel on this particular
15 application. I think Mr. Martel is familiar to most of
16 you who live in northern Ontario, and my name is Anne
17 Koven and I chair this hearing.

18 We try to keep these sessions very, very
19 informal and all we ask is that when your name is
20 called - and I understand that we have seven people who
21 want to speak to the Board this afternoon, we also have
22 a session at seven o'clock this evening - when we call
23 your name, if you'll approach the table and we will
24 either swear in your evidence or affirm it and ask you
25 to take a seat at this little table with the microphone

1 in front of us. And please feel very comfortable about
2 this. It's a bit of a nerve wracking experience to
3 speak in front of a room full of people, but certainly
4 take your time and we will be listening very intently
5 to what you say.

6 Occasionally we might want to ask you a
7 question because we don't understand clearly what
8 you're trying to say or we might want to ask you about
9 any aspect of your submission.

10 There are other people here today who may
11 ask you questions as well and I'll introduce them so
12 that you'll know who they are and whose interest they
13 represent at the hearing.

14 Everything we say today is taken down in
15 written form, we call that a transcript, and a copy of
16 the transcripts of every day of our hearing - so there
17 will be 335 volumes of this transcripts after today -
18 are housed in the New Liskeard public library for
19 anyone who wants to look at them.

20 We are assisted by our court reporters
21 today, Beverley Dillabough and Joanne Ferguson.

22 If you have any questions about this
23 hearing or the Environmental Assessment Board, please
24 speak to Mr. Dan Pascoe. Dan is the hearing
25 coordinator and he will hopefully be able to provide

1 you with any information you want about how this
2 hearing is taking place.

3 From day one there have been a number of
4 full-time parties who have attended all the hearings.
5 Of course there is the Ministry of Natural Resources
6 who is the proponent or applicant in this case, and
7 today they're represented by Ms. Catherine Blastorah.

8 The Ministry of the Environment is also
9 represented full-time at the hearing today, they are
10 represented by Ms. Nora Gillespie and Ms. Darlene Dahl,
11 and the other full-time parties -- I think that's it
12 today.

13 The other full-time parties to the
14 hearing include the Ontario Federation of Anglers &
15 Hunters, Forests for Tomorrow, which is a coalition of
16 various groups. We have heard from a number of Native
17 communities. The list goes on and on. We have heard
18 from everyone who has an interest in forests in
19 northern Ontario, and that doesn't seem to exclude too
20 many people.

21 The hearing is going to be finished next
22 year. We still have to hear from -- I can see Mr.
23 Martel skirting and grimacing beside me. We still have
24 to hear from a large number of witnesses, both parties
25 and individuals, and at the end of that we listen to

1 reply argument from the forest industry and from the
2 Ministry of Natural Resources, at which point Mr.
3 Martel and I go away and write our decision, and
4 hopefully that decision will be published fairly soon
5 after the hearing is over.

6 I think I'll leave my introduction to
7 that. As I said, if you have any questions about this
8 entire process speak to Mr. Pascoe. And we're going to
9 call on our first presenter today, Mr. Rudi Ptok.

10 MR. PTOK: Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Hi, Mr. Ptok.

12 MR. PTOK: Where do you want me, over
13 there?

14 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

15 MR. PTOK: Do you mind if I tape my own
16 remarks?

17 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, I think that's all
18 right.

19 MR. PTOK: Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Please come forward, Mr.
21 Ptok.

22 MR. PTOK: Oh, okay.

23 MADAM CHAIR: You can also get a copy of
24 what you say from the court reporters.

25 MR. PTOK: I've got my own reason for

1 wanting it.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

3 RUDI PTOK, Sworn

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks, Mr. Ptok. Please
5 take a seat.

6 MR. PTOK: I've got 15 minutes; is that
7 correct?

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Ptok.

9 MR. PTOK: Are you going to cut me off
10 right at 15?

11 MR. MARTEL: No.

12 MR. PTOK: Does that include questions in
13 the 15 minutes?

14 MADAM CHAIR: I don't know if there will
15 be many questions or not, but let's get started.

16 MR. PTOK: Okay. First of all, thank you
17 for the opportunity to address you on something I have
18 been trying to follow for the long time, and just to
19 get you in a good mood, I've got to voice my strong
20 criticism about the amount of time that has been - I
21 wouldn't say wasted - but has been used to come to
22 where we are now, and I have tried to read your
23 transcripts as such and well, the amount of money that
24 has been spent and the time you took up to now I think
25 is extraordinary and I hope the result that eventually

1 will come out of it will justify the amount of time and
2 money.

3 I always got old fashioned impression I
4 would like to know what things cost, and I've been
5 driving people nuts over years for that. Up to the end
6 of fiscal 1991 - and it's going to shock some people -
7 the ministry that we always love to hate has spent
8 \$13.56-million on them hearings. And I'm not
9 questioning the amount of money.

10 I'm taking a guess at what the Board has
11 spent and I'm saying one million dollar up to now. The
12 intervenor funding up to now and the total figures I've
13 known up to now is \$1.65-million plus legal aid, which
14 the average citizen like me cannot get a handle on. So
15 if I assume that legal aid for some of the intervenors
16 is \$500,000 as a guess - and I tried to find out and I
17 have been told it's none of my business - I come up
18 with \$16-million plus and counting.

19 The transcript, if a little guy like me
20 tries to follow it, and with the all due respect, it's
21 impossible. After about a year and a half the local
22 library received an index and, again, I don't have a
23 cousin who is a Supreme Court judge to read even the
24 index to tell me where to look for Organization A, B or
25 C argued or didn't argue certain points.

1 So with due respect to all of you - and I
2 realize this might be out of your control because you
3 are tied into a process - to me it's ridiculous up to
4 now. I hope the end result will prove you right with
5 the amount of time and money.

6 Now, having said that, I hope I've got
7 you in a good mood by criticizing the hell out of you,
8 I understand that the exercise --

9 MR. MARTEL: I might just say if I could
10 that there are some of us who have voiced very strongly
11 our opinion on the process to the Minister.

12 MR. PTOK: Thank you. I would also like
13 to point out that I'm here as an individual. I belong
14 to a number of organizations, I'm speaking for myself,
15 okay. This past interest precludes anything that I
16 have belonged since then or joined since then, it's my
17 opinion.

18 Now, this exercise that we are going
19 through is to come up with the ideal management of our
20 forests or our bush. Maybe we all forgetting political
21 reality. Whatever the decision is that this Board will
22 give to the government, the government will accept, is
23 non-enforcable to the point that it's got no status in
24 law. It is government policy which can be changed at
25 whim.

1 Now, if you compare the Ontario set-up as
2 compared to the U.S. set-up, which has been used by
3 quite a number of groups as a model, there is nothing
4 wrong with it. In most cases in the U.S. states, in
5 the U.S. of America their decisions are law. They have
6 been questioned in law and in a court of law, they can
7 be changed -- in a court of law they can be changed.
8 I'm not saying that's ideal, but that is the truth.

9 Now, just to take you one step farther
10 and if I'm wrong somewhere along the way - I'm sure I
11 will be - I understand that your planning process that
12 you're trying to set up a format is covered under the
13 Lands Act which also covers the planning of land use,
14 planning of timber and similar activities.

15 Now, we are fortunate enough in New
16 Liskeard to live close to Temagami and having learned
17 what land use guidelines and timber management that is
18 a dream - and I'm being sarcastic about it, now I will
19 try and explain.

20 Now, approximately four years ago the
21 Temagami District, MNR district had land use
22 guidelines, where most people thought they were a
23 reasonable document, they were arrived after
24 consultation and what have you, and were accepted as
25 let's say the law, the Bible.

1 So somewhere along the line - and I'm not
2 questioning what happened, I'm just stating facts -
3 that particular land use guidelines and/or planning in
4 timber in Temagami District and it goes aside from
5 political stripes and political whims because there was
6 different governments involved, so I always will say
7 government and I don't care what particular stripes
8 they are.

9 Now, at one time the government choose to
10 take 250,000 acres out of land use guidelines and/or
11 timber management planning by creating a wilderness
12 park - and I'm not arguing for or against it, that's
13 water down the bridge. A little while later the same
14 land use guidelines, the same timber management plans
15 were further adopted or changed or - I'm trying to be
16 polite, it's hard for me at times - was all the first
17 changed by let's say creating waterways parks, Obabika,
18 Solace, Makobe-Grays and the inclusion of Lady Evelyn
19 Lake. So by that time what was left of the land use
20 guidelines and/or timber management, there wasn't very
21 much left.

22 So lo and behold a little while later -
23 and I'm all I'm trying to point out to you is very
24 carefully, that whatever the result is, whatever you
25 recommend, whatever the government accepts, is only as

1 good as the will of the government to keep it - lo and
2 behold a little while later four more townships were
3 taken out of the planning area, Delhi, Cantoona,
4 Shelbourne, Acadia and given to the venerable
5 authority.

6 I'm not questioning the status, all I'm
7 saying is that right now the authority given to that
8 particular group is non-legal, it's strictly on paper
9 because no legislation was ever passed to give them
10 four townships and take it out of anybody else's grasp.

11 So I hope I show to you that the eventual
12 outcome of what you're trying to do - and hopefully I'm
13 looking forward to something good - is something that's
14 guidelines and can be changed at political will or whim
15 by whoever is in power at that time.

16 I would also like to point out that all
17 the actions by different governments have practically
18 gutted one FMU and considerably changed timber planning
19 and land use planning of another FMU opposite Temagami
20 District to the point where you wonder if there is
21 anything left. Now, I know the exception is just to
22 prove a point.

23 Now, I don't want to be all negative but
24 for a little while longer I still have to be. The past
25 MNR question -- or practices - and I go back to 50s and

1 60s - were in my mind questionable. There was all
2 slanted to one thing only and that was timber. When
3 you look at the data available and you look at computer
4 data and you look at land mass photographs and so on,
5 you take it right down the line, the amount of money
6 that's allocated to timber was always first and only.

7 When you look - and remember I'm talking
8 50s, 60s, early 70s - the data on wildlife is very
9 spotty, at times educated guess and, for example, you
10 cannot fly over any given area count moose, set up a
11 policy for the next three years, then go back four
12 years later and do it again. It don't make sense,
13 three years is too long a time.

14 Fish and fisheries are - now to be polite
15 to the people that I think have a hard job to do - same
16 argument, most of the money that they got for the
17 studies are either there because the political pressure
18 groups or interest groups makes it appear, half the
19 time it's educated guess, compared to timber, the use
20 of our resources, I think they are taking certain for
21 seed.

22 Tourism, in most cases the tourist
23 operators look after themselves because their
24 livelihood. Mining. Well, if you're looking for data
25 on mining, as soon as there's a deposit there you will

1 get excellent data.

2 So basically, to put it in a nutshell, I
3 would say that the past approach up to about the 70s of
4 the whole land mass been, let's say, used for providing
5 timber and fiber for one industry only and where
6 everybody else was after the main decision was that
7 timber allocation was gone, then all major interest
8 groups tried to get a piece of the clump of what was
9 left and tried to chew away at it.

10 I can assure you that things have changed
11 since that. In the late 70s integrated resources
12 became a management tool within MNR and I would at that
13 time like to say that - I'm going to use some quotes
14 here from different organizations - that I've got no
15 intent to question any intervenor's position because I
16 feel that each intervenor's positions are right within
17 the framework of their own constituency and I think
18 they've got as much a right to have their point of view
19 as much as have I, but I have to use examples of
20 different positions. And I quote:

21 "Members of the general public must not
22 be assigned responsibility for ensuring
23 adequate information is collected. It is
24 clearly the responsibility of those
25 wishing to undertake the activity."

1 Another quote:

2 "The socio-economic value of all
3 forest-based resources must be explicitly
4 expressed."

5 Another quote:

6 "Protecting and maintaining the life of
7 the earth, air and water which gives life
8 to the forest which protects and
9 replenishes the earth, air and water
10 as well as to aid independent home for
11 all biological life forms within
12 designated trees or forests must be
13 allowed to die, fall to the earth,
14 decay and return to earth. Those
15 give life to earth which can then
16 support the goals of a new forest for
17 future generations forever."

18 Another one is:

19 "To facilitate human practices in a
20 multi-use context reflecting principles
21 which ensure the life of the ecosystem."

22 And another one, last one:

23 "The MNR does not put priority on
24 forested habitat for forest dwelling
25 species, preservation of water supply, or

1 moderate effort for climate."

2 Strictly quotes, and I appreciate this is
3 a job that you will have to do to fit all of them
4 particular labels. Somewhere along the line we have to
5 come up with a compromise.

6 Now, the search for the magic formula to
7 satisfy everybody - and let's not kid ourselves, that's
8 what it's all about - you try to satisfy politicians,
9 Natives, timber interests, recreational users of all
10 kinds, from the canoeist who comes up here to northern
11 Ontario once a year to the guy who lives here,
12 conservationists - and I'm using that in the context of
13 the way it's meant but nothing applied by it - and to
14 any other user of the bush, because that's what it is,
15 to me it's bush, and sometimes maybe overlooking what's
16 already happening in our province right now and
17 initiatives like comprehensive planning in the Temagami
18 area.

19 Now, I got a bad habit that I obtain
20 material, I try to read it and try to understand it.
21 Now, in that case, seeing as I don't have office
22 facilities and/or money, I wasn't lucky enough to get
23 in on the gravy train, I have to use somebody else's
24 material and quote from it and I can not give it to you
25 in writing, but I can tell you where I'm digging it out

1 from. It's called the Temagami Area Comprehensive
2 Planning Program, Terms of Reference, July, 1990.

3 Now, there's history behind all this and
4 I think it's the first attempt in Ontario to set up a
5 group of people consists now of different walks of life
6 and/or different ministries, to come up with a
7 comprehensive plan including everything how the forest
8 will be used, and I quote.

9 " - to plan for the management of the
10 natural and environmental resources of
11 the Temagami area on a sustainable basis
12 to provide for the present and future
13 needs of society."

14 And I quote further:

15 "The planning program will deal with
16 all natural resources. Objectives for
17 resource management will be set
18 consistent with resource objectives
19 established by government. All ministries
20 having an interest in the resources area
21 will participate."

22 And when you go down the list it covers
23 every aspect of forest use.

24 When you look at the planning objectives
25 of this particular group - and the name has changed

1 from the original Temagami Study Group to TAC to what's
2 comprehensive planning council right now - the
3 principles, our planning objectives must be
4 quantifiable - and I had somebody else explain me that
5 word because I didn't know what it meant.

6 "- public involvement is essential in the
7 planning program.

8 - planning options must be considered
9 and impacts and tradeoffs must be fully
10 disclosed.

11 - planning must be long term and provide
12 for future options.

13 - the public good must take precedence
14 over individual good.

15 - the environmental capacity of the
16 planning area to provide long term
17 benefits and withstand use on a
18 sustainable basis must be considered when
19 making planning decisions".

20 There's 160 pages, I'm not going to read
21 them all, I don't have the time. Under 2.2.6 section 2
22 it says - and this is the part that I like:

23 "Plans will be prepared to address parks,
24 timber, fisheries, wildlife, recreation,
25 tourism, minerals and heritage

1 resources", at the same time.

2 In other words, that you don't look at
3 one group going this way, one group going that way, and
4 somewhere down the line you meet head-on, it's being
5 done all at the same time. They've been at it three
6 years and I understand they're getting maybe 60 or 70
7 per cent of where they're going.

8 They've got a whole set of objectives
9 that I think is good to prove the point, except going
10 back again what they call products under 2.2.7, they're
11 looking at timber, parks, fisheries, wildlife, Crown
12 land recreation, mineral, tourism and heritage
13 resources.

14 So after trying to read what most of the
15 intervenors say, I think you've got a body right here
16 which is trying to already do it and I wish you would
17 look at it, because I think the concept should be
18 everybody more or less equal up to a certain point.

19 Now, I couldn't for instance compare with
20 my house, timber or something like that, I don't have
21 the resources, but I think my voice should be heard the
22 same as theirs and I'm trying to stay away from local
23 names.

24 It also further says it gathers, analyses
25 and distributes resource information will be made to

1 ensure that the most current data is used in making
2 land use and resource management decisions.

3 I can keep on going and one of the main
4 points is that they shall put out information which is
5 understandable to the public like me; in other words,
6 if you didn't go to university or college, put it out
7 in a language that I would understand, and if I
8 understand it I think anybody can.

9 It also says in here that:

10 "To provide for a healthy forest and an
11 optimum and continuous contribution to
12 the economy by forest based industries
13 through environmentally sound timber
14 management practices, while minimizing
15 impacts on other uses and users."

16 Fisheries, for instance, which is my main
17 concern:

18 "To protect healthy aquatic ecosystems
19 and to rehab --", to get water back to
20 what it used to be 30 years ago before somebody spoiled
21 it. That's my language.

22 And public involvement, I think that it's
23 so extensive that at times I think it's too much, and
24 I'm not one that never can get enough of it.

25 And then I get to the point where it

1 really gets down to buck business:

2 "The Government of Ontario is ultimately
3 responsible and accountable for planning
4 decisions."

5 And let's not all forget that. It's our
6 political bosses, mine indirectly, the people in MNR
7 and other ministries directly.

8 Now, having pointed that out, all I'm
9 trying to say is that I think there is - I wouldn't say
10 a proven concept yet - but a concept that is up to a
11 stage where it shows great promise, it takes in
12 consideration all the different users at the same time,
13 the citizen input, all ministries are involved and
14 maybe that's the way I would like to go.

15 Now, besides that, without blowing the
16 horn for one particular area, we are fortunate enough
17 here to go up the line we've got the Kirkland Lake
18 District and I always hear the criticism that the
19 Ministry isn't listening and I may be one of the worse
20 guys sometimes to step on their toes, but I feel I've a
21 credited view, you've a credited view, and I've got a
22 bad habit of giving both.

23 They got what they call, on a title
24 basis, a stakeholders committe which is doing the same
25 thing as the planning deal is doing in Temagami on a

1 smaller scale with only one FMU at the present time.
2 To give you some of the terms of reference - and I'm
3 sorry, I should have told you what I'm reading out of -
4 it's Terms of Reference for Temagami Crown Management
5 Unit, Stakeholders Committee, May 27, '91.

6 Just to show a few points of what they're
7 trying to do in the pilot project:

8 "to ensure that the interests of the
9 Stakeholders they represent are
10 effectively communicated to the timber
11 management planning team...", and there
12 is more:

13 "reviewing values and interests expressed
14 by stakeholders;
15 rationalizing reasonable balances with
16 conflicting user needs;
17 ensuring that differences are addressed
18 in a fair and open manner;", and so on
19 and so on.

20 And the people on that committee - and I
21 will use descriptions only and not names, unless you
22 ask me to - they have two, four, six, eight, 13 people
23 on it. Agriculture is represented, tourist is
24 represented, anglers and hunters are represented,
25 Native groups are -- sorry, they declined, forest

1 sector is represented, naturalists, municipalities,
2 mining sector, environmentalists, other resource users
3 and general public.

4 So all I'm trying to say is my knowledge
5 of the Temagami area and what's happening in my
6 backyard, I feel that's the way we should go. I also
7 realize that the model that's been developed here for a
8 district basis most likely cannot be applied to all of
9 Ontario or the northern part of Ontario, but I think
10 the base is there.

11 The stakeholders committee is set in a
12 similar way, a little bit different but it's the same
13 idea, public involvement, don't keep it as something
14 under the table, put it out and let people judge.

15 I'm not really trying to do a selling job
16 for either the Temagami unit or Temagami District
17 and/or Kirkland Lake, but I think it's a good example
18 and I think you should consider it, especially the
19 Temagami District as such.

20 You've got three years of taxpayers
21 expense to come up with something that I think is
22 workable and I'm sure there is going to be other people
23 think is not but I think it could be a good model for
24 where we're going.

25 The Kirkland Lake District is at the

1 present time still at the beginning. I talked to
2 people up there that I'm involved with and they want --
3 most of them feel it's a worthwhile effort.

4 Now, having said that, just to wrap up -
5 and I'm giving you my opinion or my expectation or what
6 I would like, where I would like you to go - that item
7 No. 1 that there be fair and equal treatment for all
8 users of Ontario's bush in the planning stage, and I'm
9 not only talking about big companies, little companies,
10 a little hunt club up in Fort Frances or a little Joe
11 like me up here in New Liskeard, I think we should have
12 some say in it, at least be made to feel part of it.

13 No. 2, at the present time I'm looking
14 for more equal allocating of funds for back-up data and
15 research for wildlife and fisheries and other
16 recreation users as compared to timber.

17 That part of the province that I so
18 fondly call my backyard, bush, should be for more than
19 just timber, there's other users, and I would say up
20 'til now - without going into a whole bunch data - I
21 don't think the other users, which includes everybody
22 except timber, is getting a fair share of the buck. I
23 think there's a fair share kicked in through fisheries
24 money, there's a fair share coming in through hunting
25 licences, and there's some money coming in through

1 stumpage fees and other fees, but I think everybody
2 else is taking a back seat because I honestly feel that
3 all other users are not getting their share of
4 government money as compared to timber money.

5 Point No. 3, I would like to see full
6 involvement of the public and fair consideration for
7 public input from beginning to finalizing of planning -
8 and I've got myself a little note here and I hate
9 myself for that because that is impossible because
10 sometimes public just cannot be there - but I found
11 that if you give a bureaucrat one out, and if it's half
12 an inch, it becomes two feet before they're through
13 with it, so...

14 No. 4, and I said it at the beginning, a
15 different process that doesn't take forever and ever,
16 some kind of a stream line to come up with an EA model
17 that's workable instead of what we're doing now.

18 And No. 5, one of my old complaints from
19 way back, and I should explain. We have a process
20 right now, a planning process of which we all a part
21 of, including you, which requires time, money and
22 effort and I would say at times litigation - because at
23 times I don't know how you people take it - but having
24 said that, and then you get to a point where the
25 government accepts it and makes it policy and pushes it

1 down the line, and then we have election and things
2 change and all of a sudden the new minister comes in:
3 Ah, ah. What you worked for five years, what you went
4 all over the province to get opinions tomorrow is down
5 the tube, and he can do it, because I haven't found
6 anybody yet that is a civil service or politician that
7 can tell me different.

8 I would like to see some kind of a
9 process - and I'm not sure if even it's in your
10 mandate - that requires after planning is completed and
11 adopted by government that a number of steps similar to
12 the planning process to make changes, political power
13 should not be the only requirement for changes in
14 adopted planning.

15 Now, I might be asking for the moon but
16 sometimes you've got to ask for it and eventually you
17 might get it, but I have seen it too many times when
18 well intended work and hard work of civil servants - of
19 which I was one at one time - interested groups,
20 ministries got chaffed down the tube by three different
21 political parties and we are very well qualified in
22 this province in the last six years to get different
23 versions and I think that's wrong.

24 If you have a long drawnout process to
25 draw something up that the majority thinks is fair it

1 should not be left up to political whim with one stroke
2 of the pen to undo years and years of work, time spent,
3 I think there should be a process that at least, not as
4 complicated as getting to where we want to go, but
5 there should be some process that has to be gone
6 through to reverse what was arrived in the planning
7 process and to leave it alone after that.

8 And believe it or not, I'm finished.
9 That was my time?

10 MADAM CHAIR: I didn't time you, Mr.
11 Ptok.

12 MR. PTOK: Oh, sorry.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

14 Before I ask if there are any questions
15 for you, I would just say two things very quickly. One
16 is you're very concerned obviously about the force of
17 law with respect to the decision that this panel makes,
18 and I don't think that I'm in a position here to
19 explain that to you, but we do have a lawyer
20 representing the Ministry of the Environment today,
21 Nora Gillespie, sitting to your right, and she is well
22 versed in how binding the Environmental Assessment Act
23 is and how binding this decision is and you shouldn't
24 go away with the impression that this is a public
25 inquiry or a Royal Commission that can be ignored.

1 The Environmental Assessment legislation
2 requires a decision of this Board to be acted upon.
3 What will happen once we make our decision is, there is
4 an opportunity to appeal to the court if we do
5 something unfair, or there can be an appeal to
6 Cabinet - and that would be sort of outside anyone's
7 guess about what would happen in that situation - but
8 certainly with respect to how the Ministry of Natural
9 Resources would be bound by a decision from the Board,
10 I think that Ms. Gillespie would be a person that could
11 explain that to you the best today, and I wouldn't want
12 you to have the impression that a decision by the Board
13 is something that can be pushed aside easily.

14 MR. PTOK: Maybe I gave the wrong
15 impression. I did not say that it does not carry
16 weight, what I'm saying is once it becomes part of a
17 political process, your recommendations, any government
18 can change it at any time. That's all I tried to say.
19 I didn't question your powers as an inquiry board, I
20 didn't question it.

21 MADAM CHAIR: And I will just say to you
22 that that's not correct.

23 MR. PTOK: Then I stand corrected.

24 MADAM CHAIR: But I do ask that you speak
25 to Ms. Gillespie. I think that that's an impression

1 that many people have and it's not the correct one.
2 The decision is binding on whoever the Minister of
3 Natural Resources is and whatever their political
4 decisions are.

5 MR. PTOK: Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: I don't know if that's
7 helpful to you.

8 MR. PTOK: Yes, it is, because up to now,
9 like I said, my understanding was - and I tried to ask
10 as many people as possible - that basically once it
11 becomes the government's property, if you want to call
12 it that way, after you went through your process, they
13 can do whatever they bloody well feel with it.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Well, I think because this
15 is the first Class Environmental Assessment in Ontario
16 everyone has different views about what might happen.

17 MR. PTOK: That might explain what the
18 money has been spent on it.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Well, I suppose if it
20 weren't a very important issue it could be done very
21 cheaply and quickly.

22 I think Mr. Martel touched on the fact
23 that at our Board is trying to make this a faster, less
24 expensive process, as is the entire Ontario Government,
25 so hopefully it will never take this long again.

1 MR. PTOK: Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
3 Mr. Ptok?

4 MS. BLASTORAH: (nodding negatively)

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, sir.

6 Is Mr. Lawrence Wallace here?

7 Mr. Wallace.

8 Good afternoon, Mr. Wallace.

9 LAWRENCE WALLACE, Sworn

10 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Wallace has given the
11 Board a one-page written submission and we put an
12 exhibit number on every piece of written evidence that
13 is given to us and this is 2001.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2001 One-page written submissions by
15 Mr. Lawrence Wallace.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like copies of
17 everything, Mr. Ptok?

18 MR. PTOK: Can I reserve to look at it
19 and see what it is first.

20 MR. MARTEL: For your bed time reading.

21 MR. PTOK: I tried that, I got five of
22 them at home.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
24 Wallace.

25 MR. WALLACE: To the members of the Board

1 and ladies and gentlemen present, my experience and
2 observations of present day logging practices has
3 caused me some concern. The powers behind logging,
4 while concerned about the environment, are primarily
5 concerned with the monetary aspect of the logging
6 procedures.

7 It is my opinion, as my total statement
8 here today, that the Ministry of the Environment has to
9 take and enforce a stand to preserve our forest
10 heritage.

11 There are a number of factors that cause
12 me some concern. Logging seems to have adopted
13 clearcutting as economically beneficial. Perhaps there
14 isn't an alternative but I feel that replanting should
15 be commenced on completion of the cutting and the
16 earlier this is attended to the less effect erosion
17 will have from the result of fast water runoff and high
18 windstorms.

19 Logging is permitted too close to lakes,
20 rivers, roads, cottage areas and rural communities.
21 Now, this affects the course of nature for nearby
22 residents as well as destroying the aesthetic beauty of
23 the involved areas. I might add I come from cottage
24 country up just to the west of Kirkland Lake and last
25 winter we had to listen to the effects of timbering

1 activity for the total of the winter.

2 In some cases areas are logged that do
3 not lend themselves to reforestation and are left to
4 natural regeneration. I believe that if it isn't
5 feasible to replant an area, that area then should be
6 left totally to the actions of nature.

7 Present logging practices in regards to
8 clearcut are also contributing to the loss of habitat,
9 food supply to the wildlife, thus resulting in a loss
10 of hunting areas, fishing, and discouraging tourists
11 and the sportsmen to come and spend their holidays or
12 their leisure activities in this particular area.

13 While only a few people of Ontario and a
14 few tourists from outside the area use our forests for
15 pleasure or profit, the fact remains that our forests
16 are rapidly being depleted.

17 The Ministry of Natural Resources do
18 develop timber management plans, but from the apparent
19 results and devastation an independent group, Ministry
20 of the Environment, have to police this problem.
21 Perhaps if more citizens were aware of the aftermath
22 then stronger representation would be made to your
23 department. I strongly feel that our resources should
24 be used for the enjoyment and benefit of everybody and
25 not just major power sources.

1 I haven't got this part in my
2 presentation on paper, but I would also like to say
3 that today government with all their cutbacks on timber
4 management or anything else concerning the environment
5 are forcing everybody to really take note and see what
6 is happening.

7 Reforestation is falling way behind the
8 fact of clearcutting. A logger will go in and cut
9 areas, acres and acres of land, and it is five to 10
10 years before that area is even thought of being
11 replanted.

12 What happens in the meantime? The
13 topsoil and the ground that has been devastatedly
14 overcut is left, is blown away by wind, washed away by
15 water, making it that much harder for new trees when
16 they are planted to take root and flourish.

17 If they would take this into
18 consideration. They try to get tourists to come up
19 from out of the country, particularly the United
20 States, Europe wherever, if the area is all flat and
21 nothing any higher than six inches is left for them to
22 see, they're not going to bother coming back.

23 That's my opinion totally. I would like
24 to thank the Board and those present for allowing me to
25 present my opinion today.

1 Thank you very much.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wallace. On
3 your third point, Mr. Wallace, are you suggesting there
4 be no logging unless artificial regeneration can be
5 done?

6 MR. WALLACE: My point is that if an area
7 is too severe in terrain that your big mechanical
8 planters can't go in and replant an area, it should be
9 left.

10 MADAM CHAIR: It should be left uncut?

11 MR. WALLACE: That's right, it should be
12 left to nature. I'm not against cutting, but --
13 everybody has to have a job, but I'm saying if an area
14 can't be mechanically replanted, if they want to cut
15 it, send somebody in to plant by hand, not cut it and
16 leave it to...

17 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, so you're opposed to
18 natural regeneration. Do you think that there should
19 always be artificial regeneration?

20 MR. WALLACE: Well, if they go in and cut
21 an area, replant it. I don't care how they do it. I
22 don't think it should be left to -- what's going to
23 come up then is just going to be your scrub brush,
24 aspens and tige alders and that sort of thing, and not
25 your trees that the timber concerns would like to have.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
2 questions for Mr. Wallace?

3 (no response)

4 Thank you very, much sir.

5 Mr. Larry Wiwchar?

6 Maybe Mr. Pascoe can help us with that.

7 MR. WIWCHAR: Can the people at the back
8 hear me if I speak standing? Thank you.

9 I'm not sure you want to count that as an
10 exhibit item, but it's portable. Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: How do you spell your name,
12 Mr. Wiwchar? It's W-i-w-c-h-a-r, and it's pronounced
13 Wi-char.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

15 MR. WIWCHAR: If I could just have this
16 turning towards the panel, I would like to use that as
17 my prop.

18 Can you read some of that?

19 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we can see it clearly.

20 MR. WIWCHAR: Thank you. I would like to
21 thank you very much for the opportunity and foresight
22 for coming to New Lisheard of all places and I want to
23 use this as my prop for ideas and ways of expressing
24 things to you, and should you have need of a written
25 version, I can perhaps do that in retrospect.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Everything you say is being
2 transcribed and so I don't -- unless you had something
3 in addition to add to your evidence, there wouldn't be
4 any need to do that.

5 MR. WIWCHAR: Okay. Thank you very much.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Shall we swear
7 you in, Mr. Wiwchar.

8 MR. WIWCHAR: Thank you very much.

9 LARRY WIWCHAR, Sworn

10 MR. WIWCHAR: I was obviously quite
11 nervous about getting this presentation together and
12 not so much in talking to the two of you but in
13 realizing that I'm in a court of my peers, and that
14 makes me most nervous. I don't want to look at the
15 faces back there, that makes me more nervous.

16 Most of them have heard me heckle them
17 when they've done presentations, so I trust I'll get a
18 few heckles this afternoon.

19 MR. PTOK: Knowing me, Larry.

20 MR. WIWCHAR: Number one.

21 MR. MARTEL: What do you do?

22 MR. WIWCHAR: Pardon?

23 MR. MARTEL: What are you?

24 MR. WIWCHAR: What am I?

25 MR. MARTEL: Are you a forester? When

1 you talk about your peers, are you talking about --

2 MR. WIWCHAR: People of this community.

3 MR. MARTEL: Okay.

4 MR. WIWCHAR: And I'll try and outline
5 that.

6 MR. MARTEL: Okay.

7 MR. WIWCHAR: I was -- I'll start with my
8 grandfather, he came here about a hundred years ago but
9 it's a bit -- my mother was one of the 12-million women
10 that left the farm in Saskatchewan, came to the mining
11 communities in northern Ontario, born and raised in
12 Schumacher, and in that lifestyle in northern Ontario
13 have, with my own children, been cutting trees and been
14 sawing them myself as well right through to living in a
15 log house.

16 I've lost track of who I am, I will get
17 some notes up. Sort of a thought as I came here, what
18 would be my motivation, why would I have the gall or
19 audacity to think of myself as an expert in the
20 community, an expert in the context of I'd say perhaps
21 one who lives here and enjoys this land, expertise in
22 that realm, being raised in northern Ontario and having
23 raised my two children in northern Ontario.

24 I thought I would bring a letter which I
25 received from my son last night. He's spending two

1 years in Costa Rica and is completing that second year,
2 and I think this is probably my main motivation behind
3 my coming before you in that he draws a little picture
4 on the back of one of the papers which shows myself
5 carrying a canoe and him tagging behind me with a rope,
6 and this is very much in town, down the town streets,
7 carrying the rope. And he says: Hi, the canoe was
8 bumping on my head a little earlier on but by the time
9 I figured out that it was safe to walk behind.

10 He was raised I think with that hope of
11 having a local canoe that was economically built here
12 in New Liskeard and it's part of our whole culture and
13 lifestyle as a family. And what I'm going to talk
14 about is as a citizen of this community and the
15 community of northern Ontario, a person who is very
16 concerned about the whole economic basis, if that is
17 part of the logic in the extractive aspects of timber
18 management.

19 He goes on to say that: Won't it be fun
20 to be riding out on the way to some trip in a jeep
21 again, a box of donuts and hot chocolate on the seat
22 between us, sure sounds fun. And this is a kid who is
23 in Costa Rica hunting for iguanas and enjoying a lot of
24 service work too because that's the reason he's down
25 there, but truly enjoying the lifestyle down there, but

1 he still thinks very deeply of the areas up here.

2 He was on a bus and talks about listening
3 to a song about the cats in the cradle and the silver
4 spoon, about the Dad and his son. When I'm your age
5 and my son is my age, I think I'll miss having a little
6 toddler follow me down to the lake as I carry the
7 canoe. So that's why I'm writing to you.

8 I'm concerned, very concerned about my
9 grandchildren and the people of this community and the
10 future and it's in that context that I would like to
11 give you a little background on our community.

12 One of the first things that I've
13 addressed though is because I know that your mandate is
14 looking at the ecosystem and environment from the
15 perspective of social, economic and cultural and when
16 it comes to the biological aspects, I would just like
17 to summarize that and say that I look forward to forest
18 management as opposed to timber management and that we
19 are looking at the ecosystem and the comprehensive
20 aspect of that system.

21 Part of my bias in that realm comes from
22 my own personal education which was a BA in biology and
23 psychology in Waterloo and followed by a Masters degree
24 at the University of Toronto in administration.

25 I've been in this community for 21 years

1 now, done normal volunteer things with respect to your
2 own children's recreational pursuits, helping service
3 clubs start up, working on provincial boards of
4 directors in several areas, in various users groups and
5 helping them get started, administering the hospital
6 board locally and then the municipal council and,
7 eventually, just currently on the Comprehensive .
8 Planning Council for Temagami and Latchford Crown
9 Management Units.

10 When we do planning in the future we can
11 be very reactive as we've been in the past, we're going
12 to have an extractive exercise, that extractive
13 exercise can cause us to then respond to what's
14 proposed and then go and try and mitigate those
15 circumstances.

16 I would rather it would be a
17 comprehensive synergistic relationship between all
18 participants, both biological and human and all those
19 interest groups, and it be a proactive exercise;
20 proactive exercise where everyone is coming in for an
21 equal reason. You're going to be building a road for a
22 multi-purpose road, you're not building a road only --
23 or if you're going to be leaving the road, you're going
24 to be leaving it for several specific reasons to
25 various interest groups use, including that of

1 maintaining and helping to -- and forest fire
2 prevention and so on and so on if you don't want to
3 burn the deer and have the Bambi syndrome, all that
4 aspect.

5 When I think of doing that, I sort of
6 think back to the Bible and you're holding -- you know,
7 having us being sworn in with the Bible, and I think of
8 the concept that man began with, having dominion over
9 the land in Genesis, those were very, very early
10 statements.

11 Those are translations from Greek and
12 Hebrew which describes the time of King James and the
13 word dominion can mean many things, but when you work
14 back through the Hebrew and the Greek meaning of the
15 original words that they used, it was nothing to do
16 with the word dominion and dominance as we know it, it
17 had far more to do with stewardship and responsibility.

18 So I move to the political aspect of
19 managing that land base, and I think of the concept of
20 power; you have the power, we have the power,
21 Governments have the power, the Government is asking
22 for the power to go in and be extractive. I see it as
23 giving responsibility to do it in a synergistic and
24 holistic way.

25 So I would hope that part of your

1 recommendations will be -- on the biological aspects of
2 the environment will be responsive to the words
3 responsibility and; that is, the responsibility I'm
4 thinking of, the ability to be able to respond to the
5 continous input that comes there from the environment
6 and from the user groups.

7 When I think of our community I would
8 just like to take a little bit of time to tell you
9 about this community in particular, and I'm thinking of
10 it as a bit of a base since we have McDonald's and a
11 Pizza Hut and a Tim Horton's and a few gas stations and
12 a few good complexes such as this and others, it sort
13 of forms part of a central aspect of a community.

14 But notwithstanding and cannot ignore the
15 other satellite communities which are out there both in
16 Quebec, north Timiskaming and Ville Marie and so on; in
17 Ontario, Elk Lake, Temagami, the more remote villages
18 of Canabec and so on, and I think -- because I'm going
19 to talk to you about value added and the social and
20 economic and cultural aspects.

21 I have a grave concern that the value
22 added, what community are you going to demand value
23 added of. I hope that's part of your thought processes
24 at this stage.

25 I would hope that you would look at a

1 smaller community and say: That smaller community
2 actually still has maintained a school and that school
3 is a central part of the social environment of that
4 community and they want to hold together. Of course
5 they need employment to do so. They've already got a
6 mill, they've already got some processing aspects in
7 that community.

8 In a larger context, I hope you look at
9 the local larger community, such as this one here, and
10 in that context we have a large composite secondary
11 school. I can use -- in Toronto you probably have --
12 in the south you have schools which are very
13 specialized. Well, here we're very composite. We take
14 people from the entire region: Englehart north,
15 Temagami, Temagami south, west out to Elk Lake and the
16 Quebec border and into Quebec as well.

17 That's a large composite school which
18 services the entire community and, as a result, drama
19 and many other ways, and music and many other programs
20 with the many things that go on there, it serves the
21 entire community. And that's part of what I would hope
22 you would think about as a community definition.

23 Hospital wise, we have well over 20
24 specialists coming in on a regular basis into this
25 hospital. We have a hospital which, I think the best

1 health can be described as a fact that our income last
2 year in this hospital from its investments was over --
3 about close to a million dollars. That gives you a
4 context of how healthy that hospital is. Most
5 hospitals in Ontario are in very much in a deficit
6 situation. They're currently going through near --
7 over a \$400,000 expansion for an electronic unit.

8 And being worried somewhat about my own
9 old age, I'm happy they're working on the chronic unit
10 and perhaps I may have use of it some day. That's a
11 healthy community. That chronic unit is being funded
12 not with any ministry funds whatsoever, it's being
13 funded by the local community and the profits and the
14 savings of this hospital.

15 I also think with respect to some
16 local -- just recently started up a cross-country ski
17 club that has some \$48,000 of volunteer funds into
18 that, no grants yet, but when they approach 60,000 the
19 Government is very ready to come on site with another
20 60,000. To me these are indications of a very healthy
21 community and one that I hope that the extractive
22 resource management in the future will have an impact
23 and continue to have a positive impact on with
24 employment.

25 I put a little note for myself up here

1 called the timber management plan amendment which is
2 going through now in the Temagami and Latchford Crown
3 Management Unit. As an example I put time is very
4 relevant here. If there's no industry in Temagami
5 right now, if the economic recession and various other
6 factors have caused lack of employment in that
7 community, if that community waits one, two - it's
8 waited a few years already - if it may have to wait
9 five, in the life of a tree or an old forest, which is
10 the main type of forest in the Temagami and Latchford
11 Crown Management Units, it's quite old, five years out
12 of 65, 85; five years out of 120 is not too
13 significant.

14 Yet from a planning perspective, and this
15 current amendment which is taking place now for a
16 two-year period, has taken the areas that were
17 previously allocated to the Milne Lumber Company which
18 was located in Temagami - this is just as a case,
19 example for you - and taken those areas, which the
20 roads are built to and so on, of course, extractively
21 they're the most sought after and most convenient areas
22 to go after, they'll be accessed as part of the current
23 proposal. The public is now able to respond to that.
24 But currently those areas are designated as being --
25 and given out to other companies.

1 But I want to underline, other companies
2 which are not in the District of Timiskaming, other
3 companies which are considerably far away and road-wise
4 away on the other said of North Bay. So economically
5 the impact on Temagami, Timiskaming, New Liskeard to my
6 mind are negligible. I'm sort of the opinion, like
7 many of the people in Temagami, that shouldn't we wait
8 for the economy, for an entrepreneur, for someone to
9 come along for circumstances to be right to use up
10 those areas, even though the roads are in and so on,
11 down the road, have those as part of the land bank, in
12 fact I think that was some of the mentality when they
13 were put aside and when things did shut down.

14 When I think of a concept of economy I'm
15 more and more biased over time with seeing small
16 diversified units that are going to process the lumber
17 and the logging industry.

18 I think of the large capital requirements
19 of the large organizations and the great dependence
20 they have on government funding, and yet I think in the
21 context of even my own family out west as a mixed
22 farming community in Saskatchewan and it's very similar
23 here and has been continually, that the farmers could
24 have a mixed way of life and that the winter time was
25 mostly the often season where they could go into

1 logging operations. That diversified small aspect on
2 the microcosm, that family unit, was very important to
3 a diversified way of life that allowed for the
4 fluctuations both in the Canadian dollar, in the swath
5 pine demand cycle with respect to the industries and
6 what was taking place globally and continentally with
7 respect to U.S. demand for our building materials.
8 That could respond.

9 Today if an operator who is cutting is
10 just straight at the cutting level we're completely
11 dependent upon the economy, as some local ones have
12 recently, they've recently gone under because they do
13 have loans out for the larger-scale timberjacks and
14 operation facilities which they require.

15 So I have a bias toward that small
16 aspect, and I would just like you to consider that as
17 being a possibility for inclusion, that you have in the
18 value added aspect local employability and not having
19 operations get to such a gigantic size through
20 Government funding and otherwise that they have to use
21 the entire northeastern Ontario as the land base to get
22 their resources.

23 If things go to that stage, and we have
24 that in our community - and I think we somehow have to
25 find a way of keeping that going - I think we should be

1 looking far more clearly at what I call free trade with
2 Quebec. In this area right here a significant - at
3 least in my backyard, behind my house, which I live out
4 in the country - a great deal of the resources and
5 extractions have taken place there have gone to the
6 mills in Quebec and a good portion of that which takes
7 place in Latchford/Temagami Crown Management Units goes
8 to Tembec in Quebec in the south end of our lake here.

9 There are many factors that allow them
10 sometimes to pay a better price than our local mills
11 and it's part of a trade relationship that Ontario has
12 with Quebec which I'm told is very complex. But part
13 of the problem that this one large mill that we have
14 locally - and I hope you'll hear from later on today -
15 is that they're told point blank that they are not
16 going to receive any Crown timber from the Quebec
17 government or be allowed to cut it.

18 I think if we are going to allow them to
19 import from us raw materials, to cut logs, pulp or
20 pines, I think the relationship should be mutual and
21 that should be explored. And I guess I'm asking here
22 that if you have the research capacity that you would
23 then look into this aspect of what I'm speaking to now,
24 because I don't have all the answers, but I do see it
25 as a severe problem because we have large mills now in

1 Ontario and they do have to have a relationship with
2 Quebec, since we have one with them, they have to, I
3 think, begin to reciprocate and I hope you look into
4 that.

5 The other concern there economically is
6 renewal and maintenance at a local level. I guess -- I
7 hope you've heard by now that larger and larger tree
8 cutting companies have come into the marketplace with
9 the Ministry of Natural Resources.

10 I picked pine cones many, many years ago
11 with my toddler who became a medium sized
12 twelve-year-old and was a Boy Scout and we went out and
13 did things like picked pine cones for the Ministry and
14 sold them and so on, and he's gone through that into
15 three summers of tree planting and that aspect of
16 gaining income for his summer and savings for his
17 university. My children have also worked in the
18 tourist industry and are very sensitive to the
19 multi-use aspects.

20 If renewal and maintenance is going to be
21 done here from the extractive part, it's part of the
22 ongoing economic vitality of the community, in that
23 while the tree is growing there's a great deal - I'm
24 just learning myself from some of the literature I've
25 been getting - there's a great deal of maintenance and

1 great deal of labour intensive maintenance which many
2 people in our community culturally are used to. I and
3 many people here still cut our own firewood and would
4 never think twice if you wanted some lumber, of getting
5 some trees, of getting permit from the Ministry - which
6 is the process we do locally - cut a certain number of
7 trees, saw them up, you have your lumber.

8 There are going to be some laws
9 restricting that in the future with respect to barring
10 that, cultural structures and home structures, but I
11 hope it doesn't really hamstring us too much.

12 When I talk to the health unit and when I
13 talk to students who've worked in the Department of
14 Labour, supervision of these renewal, I think - pardon
15 me, I'm talking about planting in this instance, okay -
16 they are continuously, over the past 20 years, abhorred
17 with respect to the standards that take place with the
18 tree planting operations.

19 And that's not all of them, we've had
20 some local ones which have employed our local youth and
21 have been very biased to get our local youth, and they
22 put them in trailers. Hey, just great, they ran a bus
23 and kept them back and forth into town and that was a
24 wonderful situation. But there are others, extremes at
25 the other end which our Department of Health is very

1 concerned about.

2 So I sort of asked: Can you look at the
3 relationship with that -- with those two other
4 ministries, Health and Labour, because what happens in
5 the field is unsanitary and it's -- well, it's been
6 called very often jokingly in our community white slave
7 labour, in that our local youth that get involved in
8 that, but the style of lifestyle in tree planting is
9 very difficult but it could be quite remunerative.

10 And I would hope that you would put
11 some -- try and get built in some minimum pay standards
12 and this sort of aspect of that labour because our
13 youth as part of our citizens who are into a seasonal
14 cycle again, I talked about earlier. Here, with a
15 diversified economy, you have a springtime that you
16 can't be working your current occupation, or you're
17 unemployed, where you get into tree planting.

18 And many, many people in this community
19 have done tree planting, and I would hope that there
20 are some better standards with respect that takes place
21 there, recognizing that it will cost the Ministry more
22 to do so.

23 Part of what's been proposed - and you're
24 right it is - from reading the documents that we got
25 last night, involve data collection, planning,

1 decision-making and monitoring. I would really like to
2 see a public body continuously, ongoing relating with
3 those aspects. Some community forest models, I think
4 you're probably aware of them, have had that component
5 to them.

6 In the past, before the Comprehensive
7 Planning Council was active, became active last spring,
8 the Temagami Advisory Council was a group that listened
9 to many different user groups, but it was an open forum
10 continuously to understand the other person's
11 perspective, and it was the beginning of that
12 facilitative role which is necessary in a smaller
13 communities and even -- well, smaller, I'm talking
14 about smaller than the Tri-town, smaller than New
15 Liskeard, I'm thinking the size of Temagami, Elk Lake
16 and their outlying regions.

17 I think we need those types of vehicles
18 to understand one another and the conflict of interest
19 which often take place. And even to debate, even for
20 the forestry people who are involved in the extractive
21 aspect of resource, to debate one with another and with
22 the Ministry officials, what is the best procedure of
23 doing trimming, or planting, or maintenance. And I
24 think that's a healthy thing and I would hope that
25 there's some aspect built into the future for that to

1 take place.

2 I get very concerned on the concept of
3 research because I become more and more aware of the
4 funding aspect and how much it takes to do good
5 research. I have brought some overheads which I don't
6 think there's time to show which look at a very intense
7 ecological study of a self-perpetuating old growth
8 forest and those slides indicate that -- perhaps I'll
9 just put one or two of them up on the board on the
10 overhead.

11 This sort of gets into some very
12 technical fancy terms which -- an ecological
13 description of an old white pine stand at Big Crow Lake
14 and also the field of quantitative technical field
15 ornothology.

16 I can leave you copies of these. Okay.

17 This work was done in 1968 and is still
18 unpublished. It's unpublished because there's not been
19 an interest in this kind of detailed scientific work,
20 at least that's my opinion.

21 The study has some of these sort of
22 things: A study done in Algonquin Park, a map of white
23 pines is what he has at this stage, sample quadrats for
24 trees of all kinds, sample quads of shrubs, trees one
25 inch, sample quadrats - and these are one-metre

1 square - and then going larger, and larger degradations
2 above one metre of forbs, small plants and woody stems.

3 Dry weights of these, productivity, and
4 how, in fact, quickly they grow, the ages of some 50 or
5 more trees, the heights - and these are pines, white
6 pines - heights of a smaller number of trees, daily
7 microclimate readings through one's summer, series of
8 aerial photographs, as well as birds census material.
9 The birds census material -- and beyond that he gets
10 into some mammals census, quadrats, altogether there is
11 an ecological description of a self-perpetuating or
12 very slowly changing ecosystem as of date 1968 for
13 comparison with future similar measurements.

14 That baseline for comparison for future
15 similar measurements, I think that's where we have to
16 be in the scientific sense in our community and
17 anything that's done in the forest, not just timber
18 extractive, if we're going to do anything -- I was
19 listening to a group of Ducks Unlimited last night that
20 was proposing some wetlands creation in the region.

21 I think we have to assess the baseline:
22 Where are we now with respect to populations and where
23 are we heading in the future and what will happen. So
24 I would also like to see that also be ongoing.

25 And when you look at the kind of research

1 that's being done at this level, this sort of shows
2 that the scientists here not only measures, he's
3 looking at the diameter of trees at chest height, not
4 only looks at the living trees which are black but he
5 also looks at the fallen trees which are clear and the
6 dead standing pine trees, and obviously in one age
7 period there are a lot of dead trees, so something --
8 disease or something happened in that section.

9 But that involves a lot of detailed work
10 and the bird census work even is far more intense and
11 detailed, and I just put that on there and this picture
12 I have in front shows you pine trees is also from that
13 forest.

14 So I guess I'm concerned that the science
15 and the research that goes on is going to be done in a
16 scientific model, it's going to be accurate and not
17 hearsay, that there's actually a monitoring panel of
18 the ongoing research of the future, that the panel is
19 public and professional, people who understand research
20 and the latest trends in research.

21 I think it's important that they are part
22 of a monitoring panel to ensure that the research that
23 is being contracted and done is the latest in those
24 fields.

25 I see a large role for volunteers because

1 funding of such research is very expensive. In the
2 ornithology work that's done in the United States, the
3 Rio Grande Authority area with the National Wildlife
4 Refuge there and throughout Europe, Europe have been
5 doing volunteer studies with birds for a long time -
6 I'm talking birds because I'm talking ecosystem, I'm
7 talking about birds because birds are important in the
8 total canary effect as the miners use them in
9 underground workings and coal mines to find out what's
10 going to happen in the future, mining in the future,
11 five minutes with respect to an explosion for them, in
12 our future the birds are very important.

13 I think when we're collecting information
14 from people as part of the data collecting aspect that
15 the people should have some assurance that they've been
16 listened to, and I think that would involve either a
17 scribe at an open house taking notes as the person
18 walked around talked - because I'm not the type of
19 person to do much writing, I felt difficult to write
20 this much today - and I think lot of people have a
21 problem doing writing and at an open house but they may
22 orally feed back.

23 I have been at workshops in Temagami
24 many, many years ago where a young lady came along with
25 me and she wrote as I talked, and then I think the

1 extra steps would be an important for me to sign that
2 legibly and then also perhaps for a photocopy, if I did
3 make a written submission, or a photocopy of that
4 document saying: Hey, it's definitely in our files,
5 we've received it. I would like to see that kind of
6 failsafe procedure built in. If you're going to
7 extract that kind of information from professionals and
8 people in the community, I think they should have some
9 sense that they've been listened to, some not quite --
10 you know, somewhat like what you're doing today but
11 maybe a little differently.

12 I think the people who are close to the
13 land, like the trappers and others, are the local
14 regional representatives who are the experts on the
15 land - and I talk about the land, the land base, the
16 watershed systems with respect to trapping, with
17 respect to running a dog sled operation. I think these
18 people need to be listened to and involved in that
19 research and data collection and part of the monitoring
20 and planning process.

21 I think back - it must be about 18 years
22 ago, my children weren't really that young - but my
23 children, some of the very first books they were given
24 were the Dr. Zeus books and one of the main words I
25 have left in my head is the Lorax. The Lorax was this

1 great consumptive factory that ate dogs or something,
2 I'm not really sure of the full story. But for a very,
3 very young child and my family's education that became
4 a very significant book, which was environmentally
5 concerned, and I'm thinking, you know, 17, 18 years
6 ago.

7 I have not seen anything as good as that
8 or near it from the people who I think, from my recent
9 literacy, are doing an excellent job in the forests.
10 I'm talking today because past is a lot of water under
11 a bridge which I think we have to continue to learn
12 from, but a lot of good seems to be done out there
13 but no one knows about it.

14 I hope and I expect from what you're
15 going to be hearing today and this evening, maybe
16 tomorrow, you're going to see a lot of that, that
17 people aren't aware of the good that's being done out
18 there in the forest with respect to extraction,
19 planting and maintenance.

20 I hope that you can work with the
21 Ministry of Education. It's a real hope of mine to
22 insist that the good news about what's being done in
23 the forests, not only timber extraction but the total
24 context of forests, is part of the curriculum at three
25 different stages, at the junior level, at your

1 intermediate level and very involved at the senior
2 level of our school systems.

3 I think to be -- to have been an
4 agricultural and timber and mining resource extractive
5 society for so long and to not have that part of our
6 curriculum is a very sad report card on what we've been
7 doing. I think there's still a great deal of hope in
8 this community for employment and for a good management
9 of our resources, but I think it takes very significant
10 well-done curriculum development.

11 I would hope that the objectives are very
12 clear of what is going to be done with our forests. I
13 hope that the people of the region have options, to be
14 part, to interface with, to have a say in the options
15 of the future and the management of those resources.

16 Thank you for this opportunity.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wiwchar.

18 Are there any questions for Mr. Wiwchar?

19 (no response)

20 Thank you very much, sir.

21 We will hear from Mr. Ron Magee now and
22 after we hear from Mr. Magee we will take our break.

23 Is Mr. Magee here?

24 MR. MAGEE: Madam Chair --

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir?

1 MR. MAGEE: I'm sorry I did not speak to
2 Mr. Pascoe before this session, but I would like to
3 withdraw from making a presentation at this time. I'm
4 doing some ongoing research and I prefer to make my
5 presentation in North Bay.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Well, that's fine, Mr.
7 Magee. We will see you in -- I believe we're going to
8 be in North Bay next April.

9 MR. MAGEE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

10 MADAM CHAIR: All right. We will take a
11 20-minute break now.

12 ---Recess taken at 3:25 p.m.

13 ---On resuming at 3:45 p.m.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
15 and gentlemen.

16 The Board will now call on Mr. Owen
17 Smith.

18 Hello, Mr. Smith.

19 MR. SMITH: How are you today?

20 MADAM CHAIR: Fine, thank you.

21 Could we swear in your evidence, sir?

22 MR. SMITH: Certainly. Do you want me to
23 come up?

24 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please. Thank you.

25 OWEN SMITH, Sworn

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Smith has given the
2 Board a written presentation and this will be Exhibit
3 2002.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2002: Written presentation by Mr. Owen
5 Smith.

6 MR. SMITH: Sounds like a few.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Please go ahead, Mr.
8 Smith.

9 MR. SMITH: Okay. My submissions will be
10 fairly short because they're fairly outlined in the
11 written submission given to you.

12 My presentation is based more upon an
13 economic basis than perhaps a strict environmental
14 basis, although I take the position that the economy of
15 an area should be something which an EA should take
16 into account, and the premise is that we're in the wood
17 business and that the trees that we have out in the
18 forest -- everybody was getting away with not hearing
19 me.

20 The premise of my submission is that from
21 a business standpoint we're in the wood business and
22 the trees in the forest represent inventory. The
23 Ministry of Natural Resources should be in charge of
24 inventory control and, in my submission, the fact that
25 we're here indicates that they've failed pretty

1 miserably in the past.

2 You don't have to be a rocket scientist
3 to look around the province and see the areas that have
4 been logged out without proper regeneration, the areas
5 that have been logged out and abandoned economically,
6 the companies that have gone in and done the logging
7 and moved elsewhere or else gone under because of lack
8 of trees, and one of my prime concerns - which I'll get
9 to - is the use that's put to the trees as inventory
10 once the wood business gets hold of them.

11 Now, in business one of the things you
12 have to have is an assessment of the inventory, and I'm
13 suggesting to this Board - and I've seen in the Red
14 Squirrel Road controversy in this area amply displays
15 that - that nobody knows how many trees are out there.
16 There have been cruises, there have been estimates,
17 whatever, but environmentalists, loggers, Ministry
18 officials all come in with different counts and nobody
19 can refute anybody else.

20 If we're in the business of using trees
21 for economic purposes, we should know what we have and,
22 until we know what we have, we shouldn't be doing much
23 cutting or utilizing it.

24 One of the problems I submit is that the
25 Ministry of Natural Resources hasn't done its job

1 because it's been persuaded if you like, influenced by
2 the logging companies, and that's natural, they
3 contribute historically to political parties, they're
4 the ones out in the field doing the work, and there
5 hasn't - outside of a few environmentalists - been too
6 many people to say: Hey this isn't a good idea. But
7 that's no excuse; leaders are here to lead, governments
8 are to govern, and inventory control managers should
9 manage and it hasn't been done.

10 Now, the fact that we're here indicates
11 the problem that we have. If we look at timbering or
12 the lumber industry as we now know it as the 'wood
13 business' in quotes. Then I say we're not putting the
14 trees to very good use. Why? Because the wood
15 industry as is well known is very heavily subsidized.
16 There are a lot of big plants, a lot of big machines, a
17 lot of things that are utilized that are supported
18 heavily by government grants and by loan guarantees.

19 Nobody subsidizes my business and I have
20 to get out there and make a bottom line for myself.
21 The corner grocer doesn't get subsidized, and yet the
22 lumber industry does. Is that a good use of money?
23 Does that help the economy? I say no, unless there's
24 one heck of a return.

25 There could be a return, there could be a

1 massive return in the wood business as I call it if
2 only we'd add something to the wood. But let's look at
3 what we do with it.

4 First of all, before I get to that, let's
5 look how valuable wood is. Japan, which is regarded
6 probably as pound for pound the best economy in the
7 world right now, has precious few natural resources,
8 they have to import things. They don't have trees. Do
9 you know what Japan does? They import trees from
10 western Canada and the western United States and they
11 put them in huge acres and acres and acres of water
12 tanks and holding areas, they submerge them to preserve
13 them at great cost, at great cost.

14 They're buying the things and they're
15 putting them away, they're mothballing them. I've seen
16 pictures from a paper out in Oregon where my father
17 lives of these ponds and they boggle the imagination.

18 Japan is far thinking enough to buy the
19 trees from us and to sink them in water because they're
20 going to need them some day. We're too stupid to even
21 know how many trees we have and what we do have we cut
22 down and ship as if we're a third world country. We
23 don't add value, we're not in business at all, what
24 we're doing is we're shipping a natural resource, we're
25 exporting it and we're having a tough time because our

1 dollar is high, the markets aren't there and we
2 continue to cut and the businesses have to cut because
3 they're only granted certain limits and they go out and
4 do the cutting, then they stockpile and try to sell it.
5 That's a pretty poor way to try to do business.

6 And you as members of the government, or
7 at least as representatives of the government, should
8 be looking at this, and the Ministry of Natural
9 Resources should hang its head, because trees are being
10 stockpiled and shipped around the world and submerged
11 and kept as a tool to be used, or at least as a
12 resource to be used to make something useful.

13 We should be making something useful.
14 Instead of sinking money into lumbering outfits - and I
15 have nothing against them, and there are some people in
16 this room that would probably want to hit me over the
17 head - but what we should be doing is, we should be
18 sinking money into small industries to make toothpicks,
19 violins, I don't care, out of the stuff, but add some
20 value and then sell the finished product, that adds
21 something to the local economy.

22 In short -- I should add one of the
23 problems we also have is that we're going ahead -- even
24 though we're having this assessment, we're going ahead
25 and supporting industries which really are having a

1 tough time and probably shouldn't be kept going from
2 the standpoint of a strict, free economy or a market,
3 we should be looking at whether or not we should be
4 sinking money into the businesses.

5 As I've indicated, there should be a
6 valid use of it but, further than that, before anybody
7 cuts one tree, because these trees clearly in this area
8 at least - I don't care what anybody says, history
9 shows it - they're not an easily renewable asset. To
10 renew them, we're looking at clearcut, produces some
11 great aspens, some lovely poplar, a lot of scrub, don't
12 get too much pine growing back.

13 If we plant we're using uniculture - and,
14 again, it doesn't take a rocket scientist to know that
15 if you're using uniculture there can be problems, if
16 you get a blight of one kind, there goes your forest -
17 we don't have the mixed forest that we're cutting down,
18 we're not replacing it.

19 I was on the Board of Directors of the
20 Algonquin Forest Authority and I know a little bit
21 about what I speak because the Algonquin Forest
22 Authority is charged with ensuring that there's proper
23 forestry within the park. And one of the things it's
24 done is, of course, not clearcutting, there's selective
25 cutting.

1 But my premise is that before anybody
2 cuts one tree the government - whether it's your
3 Ministry that you represent or whether it's Natural
4 Resources - should require an indication of what valid
5 use that tree is going to be put to, and if the cutter
6 says: I'm going to make it into boards and ship it to
7 the United states or I'm going to make it into pulp or
8 I'm going to make it into something rudimentary, they
9 shouldn't be allowed to proceed. Better use should be
10 made of the assets which would help the local economy.

11 It's like we've got a big lake out here.
12 If we were all to sell buckets of water and pass it on
13 down to the United States - which we might have to do
14 some day - that's hardly the best use of the water in
15 the lake, but that's what we're doing with these trees
16 and you're letting the lumber companies do it, you're
17 just letting them do it.

18 And the fact that the stumpage is so low
19 is another method of subsidization. It's low enough so
20 that the United States regards what's going on in
21 stumpage as a breach of free trade, it regards it as
22 enhancement, it regards it as compensation to the
23 companies, and it's saying that there isn't a level
24 playing field because it's so cheap to cut trees in
25 Canada. That's a pretty sad commentary of the freedom

1 that's been granted to "harvest" these things.

2 The Ministry of Natural Resources, in my
3 submission, has really been a marketing agency for the
4 lumbering companies, and that's not the way it ought to
5 be. There ought to be tighter controls, a proper use
6 ought to be put to these trees, and if we are wasting
7 them, why cut them at all. I don't have anything
8 further to add to that.

9 If there are any questions, I would be
10 pleased to respond.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Smith. Are
12 there any questions for Mr. Smith?

13 MR. MARTEL: During the time that you
14 would stop cutting, what would you do?

15 MR. SMITH: Now, I'm not saying entirely
16 quit cutting, but I'm saying look at -- take a better
17 look at what we're using the trees for and start
18 restricting the use of it, gradually. You can't shut
19 down companies overnight, there's going to have to be
20 some cutting.

21 MR. MARTEL: How would you get Canadians
22 to start to utilize the resource themselves since
23 they've simply chosen, over the past number of years,
24 not to get involved in the development or let's say the
25 manufacturing of other products?

1 MR. SMITH: Offer incentives, set up a
2 program to put into place proper small manufacturing
3 instead of, I'm sorry, spending money on Boards like
4 this travelling around the country - and I don't fault
5 you for what you're doing, it's a good idea in a way -
6 instead of paying millions of dollars to run around and
7 get opinions of people on the Constitution. As I say,
8 Governments should govern and leaders should lead.

9 It doesn't take an awful lot to know that
10 if you sink money in or at least allow some program,
11 some incentive for developing small industry it's going
12 to happen. Also, if you cut out or if you cut down on
13 some of the clearcutting and some of the other
14 activities carried on by lumber companies, they're
15 going to have to cut down in size and they're going to
16 have to look for other things to do. They simply have
17 it too easy.

18 John Wilson won't agree with me, but they
19 simply -- they haven't had to replant and it's too
20 cheap to cut trees and there's no market for them.

21 MR. MARTEL: But people have for years
22 advocated -- I think of Jack Stokes who was the former
23 speaker of the Ontario Legislature.

24 MR. SMITH: Yes.

25 MR. MARTEL: For years and years and

1 years tried to get utilization of other -- the
2 development of other products from forestry. He didn't
3 suggest we cut back on, let's say, timber management
4 per say, but he advocated, along with a lot of other
5 people, that we had to get into smaller operations,
6 utilizing the wood for other things but in fact -- and
7 incentives have been there and it hasn't occurred.

8 MR. SMITH: Well, because -- it hasn't
9 occurred because the cutters of the product have been
10 able to find another market and get rid of it quickly
11 and easily and there has been no real incentive for
12 them not to do that.

13 MR. MARTEL: But why haven't other people
14 got involved? That's what I'm trying to get from you.

15 I mean, as a northerner I can well
16 appreciate what you're saying, it's how do you take it
17 from the concept to the actual construction, NORDA is
18 sitting with money this very day that they can't give
19 away because they've got no takers to open up small
20 businesses in northern Ontario in a variety of ways.
21 They just can't get rid of the money.

22 MR. SMITH: You're going to have to do it
23 by publicity. Japan didn't start manufacturing after
24 World War II because they didn't have nothing better do
25 to. Government is going to have to say: Get off your

1 other ends and do this, because you're not going to get
2 rich on extracting raw materials.

3 And it's going to take the willpower of
4 the people, and that's probably coming with the economy
5 the way it is, we're going to have to get out of being
6 a third world country which we're acting like, and I
7 think that will come naturally, but the government can
8 help it.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

10 MR. SMITH: Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Roy Bennett here?

12 Good afternoon, Mr. Bennett.

13 ROY BENNETT, Sworn

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, sir. Please
15 take a seat.

16 MR. BENNETT: Members of the Board,
17 ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the opportunity
18 of speaking. I'm not a big note carrier, so I carry
19 things small.

20 I represent the Gogama Tourist
21 Association in Gogama which consists of a group of
22 tourist operators in both the lodge and aircraft
23 industry. The Town of Gogama or the Village of Gogama
24 is very small, approximately 20 per cent of the area is
25 employed through lumber, the rest is tourism and

1 service oriented.

2 At the present time there are three FMAs
3 and a Crown management unit within the Gogama area.
4 Now, these three FMAs, consisting of three companies
5 cutting, all seem to be heading for Gogama, as well as
6 the management unit at Shining Tree which now has five
7 companies operating in it, some that came from Temagami
8 because there was no wood for them to cut.

9 It's getting a little hard on nerves when
10 the tourist operators and residents don't really know
11 whether they're going to have any trees in their
12 backyard or not at the rate it's going.

13 In the past the lumber companies have
14 been allowed to cut close to the small lakes. When
15 they do, I believe the protection is too small, it
16 blows down in heavy wind, which we seem to have had a
17 lot of lately.

18 For example, the 144 corridor going south
19 to Sudbury, I have never seen anything looking so bare
20 and I'm sure other people have seen it too. A little
21 hard on tourism. The policy taken in the last two
22 years with the lumber companies are that we will leave
23 some trees in the forest when we're working on it, but
24 if you're not looking, when we go back to scarify it,
25 we'll knock them all down too. That has just happened

1 in one FMA.

2 Now, we've been advised that there's a
3 new plan coming out for two of the FMAs in the area and
4 these new plans consist of no more big clearcuts, lots
5 and lots of small cuts with the road corridors between
6 each. Now, the road corridor system probably will be
7 more devastating to the moose than the clearcut.

8 We're having a moose problem over in the
9 Gogama area in Unit 31. All the tourist operators and
10 the public just got cut 51 per cent on the amount of
11 tags that will be available.

12 With the past clearcut had it not gone to
13 the lakes and streams, et cetera, it was probably a
14 better system as far as the moose are concerned because
15 they only had four square corners to worry about, now
16 we're going to have miles and miles of road and
17 wherever that moose goes, he's gone.

18 The big problem is we had a good count of
19 moose, the kill ratio was far too high because of the
20 roads. In one particular area there was 37 vehicles
21 went through in an hour and a half. Ontario Provincial
22 Police were so concerned they sent somebody out in a
23 vehicle to go around checking them for drinking.
24 That's pretty good 18 miles back in the bush.

25 What I think is going to have to happen

1 if this new policy goes in, MNR is going to have to put
2 out something for moose protection or we're not going
3 to have any, and such as close the clearcuts and
4 shorten the seasons, because with this new plan it's
5 going to be a nightmare.

6 Ourselves we run an air service and we
7 know what square cuts look like, miles and miles of
8 them. This is going to be even worse.

9 Now, another thing that we're finding
10 on -- the new plans are going to be drawn in the next
11 probably month or two with the companies. We are being
12 told as tourist operators, if we want to protect an
13 area, go and deal with the lumber company. They don't
14 seem to want to do too much.

15 When we go to deal with the lumber
16 company we are told that they must have the last tree,
17 even if it's five inches across the butt, seems they're
18 not willing to give away anything because they're
19 scared for themselves. They know that they have to
20 fight for everything they've got, and Ministry will
21 just come in and, I guess, steer the ship when it gets
22 in real rough shape, but at the present time right now
23 they make us go and plead and beg with the lumber
24 companies, and it is getting pretty nerve wracking,
25 especially when a lumber company, one case they'll

1 move, another case they won't.

2 Oh, by the way, on this new plans they
3 have initiated moose corridors. This is going to
4 protect the moose. Well, I've lived in the area since
5 1957, three of the moose corridors put in place I have
6 never seen a moose in it; two of them are on my trap
7 ground. I think if you look in those areas you'll find
8 the wood is not much good, but we will leave it for the
9 moose.

10 When we approach the Ministry, we had a
11 meeting with them, we approached the Ministry about
12 planning, they stated that they were planting far more
13 planting, far more trees than they're cutting. That
14 may be true, but they're not getting survival rates far
15 more than they're cutting.

16 As far as the gentleman that said back to
17 natural regeneration. We have convinced one company to
18 do some aerial seeding in that area because we have a
19 very large mountain they they claim that they are not
20 going to replant, it will be strictly natural
21 regeneration. The big part of that is they didn't take
22 any big trees out of there. The biggest tree we could
23 measure in a mile and a half was an eight inch butt,
24 average 6. They said the trees were 80, 90 years old.
25 They would be no good anyway, they would never grow any

1 more.

2 Why that even had to be touched is beyond
3 us, pretty hard to sell tourism. And in the Gogama
4 area, when a lot of the country is hollering that
5 tourism has got a problem, Gogama operators are holding
6 their own, but if they take away the tools these people
7 need to operate with - which they're doing very fast -
8 they're not going to be able to operate.

9 Gogama alone, the tourist industry puts
10 double back into the community to what lumber does. 95
11 per cent of the lumber cutters in the district come
12 from Quebec and they go home every weekend and
13 everything comes from Quebec, so that doesn't do the
14 Village of Gogama much good.

15 We go to the Ministry and we complain and
16 we get a manager in a district upset. He screams and
17 hollers in the meeting that they have more trees than
18 they know what to do with. Other people at that
19 meeting shake their head, well knowing people but
20 afraid to make a move.

21 We go to one of the larger lumber
22 companies and we ask the same question, they say they
23 have lots of trees, but I can't get these people to get
24 more than 500 feet away from the lake. Try and run an
25 air service when they're going to give you 30 metres.

1 It's pretty rough.

2 Even Ontario Hydro has taken a deep
3 concern. We're at the headwaters to the Mattagami
4 watershed. Ontario Hydro people, operations manager at
5 Hamner said if they keep cutting like this there won't
6 be anything left to hold the water in the ground, then
7 what happens? End of quote.

8 MNR moves in funny circles. We have an
9 MNR office in Gogama that I don't know whether we
10 should even bother having it sometimes because we have
11 to wind up going someplace else to get a decision, and
12 when we get that we're not getting many sensible
13 things.

14 I chased something - just a little
15 thing - I chased it around Gogama, couldn't get
16 anyplace, chased it in Timmins, couldn't get anyplace,
17 finally I phoned the Deputy Minister. He had a
18 biologist phone me from Toronto, was re the zebra
19 mussels. This was 1st of May.

20 I requested some signing to put on the
21 access points of all the larger lakes, because with the
22 tremendous amount of people coming from the Great
23 Lakes, which are Sudbury natives, et cetera, who have
24 cottages near and they weren't aware of the zebra
25 situation. I asked for the signs.

1 Well, in July we got some paper ones
2 about that big that laid in the Ministry office. They
3 weren't much good. In September we got some metal ones
4 that big that laid in the Ministry office. Had the
5 president of our Association and myself not been in the
6 office we wouldn't have known they were there. It's
7 just the average way that MNR seems to be working in
8 our area.

9 And that's about the end of it.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bennett.

11 Are there any questions for Mr. Bennett?

12 Yes, sir?

13 MR. O'BIERN: Mr. Bennett, you have an
14 aircraft; right?

15 MR. BENNETT: Yes, I do.

16 MR. O'BIERN: When you fly over the areas
17 that are cut, what percentage would you say have been
18 timbered in the last five to 10 years?

19 MR. BENNETT: The area where my outpost
20 camps are I would say 40 per cent cut, maybe even 50, I
21 would think the entire Gogama area is probably between
22 30 and 35 per cent cut at present time with these
23 companies approaching very fast.

24 Can I explain something? Gogama being
25 the centre of the mike, these companies are all coming

1 this way. We have Eddy's from the south, McChesney's
2 here, Mallett's here, the Shining Tree Forest
3 Management Unit with the five companies in it here, all
4 going this way.

5 You know, this Board has said that they
6 hope to finish in a year or two. I'm almost saying it
7 might be too late for Gogama.

8 When you take and narrow the funnel down,
9 the water moves pretty fast.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.
11 Bennett? Ms. Blastorah?

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question, Mr.
13 Bennett.

14 Am I correct that your comments or your
15 position is that small cuts and the increased amount of
16 roads that go with the small cuts are a problem with
17 you as a tourist outfitter?

18 MR. BENNETT: They will be a problem. To
19 me, if you're flying over them, no, they look much
20 better, but to look at the survival of the moose, which
21 is the worst thing I've ever seen in my life, any good
22 timber man will tell you that that works in the bush.

23 As for accessing the outpost camps, it's
24 probably going to be worse, because instead of having
25 them in one geological area, we're going to have them

1 all over the place.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: That's my only question.

3 Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Bennett.

6 MR. BENNETT: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Curtis Pinkerton
8 here?

9 Good afternoon, Mr. Pinkerton.

10 MR. PINKERTON: (handed)

11 CURTIS PINKERTON, Sworn

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Please take a
13 seat.

14 MR. PINKERTON: I want to thank the Board
15 for coming to New Liskeard. I'm presenting this brief
16 on behalf of the Lady Dufferin Gang, a group of 10
17 individuals and their families who enjoy fellowship,
18 hunting, fishing and just loafing.

19 Some of us were born and raised in the
20 area, others have moved here to take up employment,
21 while some still reside in the Golden Triangle, we call
22 that the Muskokas.

23 We all have common ground, northern
24 Ontario. It is our opinion we represent one of the
25 largest single users of our forests, the silent

1 individual. Our comments are as follows. They are
2 more Elk Lake area related but are common across
3 northern Ontario.

4 First is on access. We must ensure year
5 round supply of fiber to the mills. At present in the
6 Elk Lake area there is little to no government funding
7 for roads. We have enjoyed the use of these roads at
8 logging companies' expense. We would hate to see
9 travel restrictions as those similarly placed on the
10 Red Squirrel Road.

11 Some compromises may have to be made, but
12 all stakeholders should have their say and the outcome
13 is the basis of this. The decision must be made during
14 the planning process not at the annual work schedule
15 stage or after the fact.

16 On second, harvest. Since the beginning
17 of the EA hearings we have seen a reduction of size in
18 harvest blocks. Viewing four local timber management
19 plans, the present guidelines are being followed. We
20 agree with the present guidelines and realize this must
21 be an added burden to the forest industry. With the
22 reduction of harvest block size, access must increase,
23 so you can't have your cake and eat it too.

24 Education is required for the public in
25 realizing clearcuts in the boreal forest is a must.

1 Example, major disturbances like a fire in order to
2 regenerate. This is somewhat different than modified
3 harvest techniques that can be imposed in the Great
4 Lakes/St. Lawrence Forest. The present guidelines on
5 reserves, areas of concern and water quality are
6 adequate. Compliance must be ongoing to ensure that
7 those procedures have been followed.

8 Third is renewal. Status quo must be
9 maintained and regenerating the forest in relation to
10 what was disturbed by harvesting and some lesser degree
11 fire and insects. Species diversity is not the answer
12 for all sites, monoculture should be allowed to
13 continue where applicable. Diversity should take place
14 to facilitate wildlife, aesthetics and in the areas
15 where tree species are compatible and where tending is
16 not a problem.

17 Cheaper methods of silviculture may not
18 always be the answer. Example, seeding versus hand
19 planting; natural poplar versus natural poplar with
20 the direct planting of spruce. In order to accomplish
21 the above silvicultural planning is a must.

22 No. 4, maintenance. One must protect our
23 investment and order to ensure a lasting supply of
24 timber for the industry and future generations. The
25 words pesticide is a bad word in today's language.

1 These must not be ruled out, however, alternate methods
2 need to be looked at. For example, if herbicides are
3 to be used, detailed ground surveys are a must in order
4 to reduce the public's perception of a blanket use.
5 For further research is required in applying herbicides
6 at reduced rates as those recommended on labels.

7 Just in general, others. There is the
8 need to get a handle on our forest inventory, how much
9 wood is really out there.

10 And another is, in relation to harvest
11 and access, more hunting and fishing pressures will be
12 created. A possible solution to protect our big game
13 is the restriction of hunting in freshly logged areas.
14 Example, for fresh one or two-year cuts, we feel as a
15 hunting group, no hunting.

16 In closing, as a group of individuals we
17 recognize that the present guidelines have good intent
18 with all users in line, but the major component of
19 northern Ontario's economy and social structure is
20 timber and mining. Public input is a must during
21 timber management planning, however, we must leave the
22 engineering to the professionals.

23 I would like to thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

25 Pinkerton.

1 MR. MARTEL: How long would you prevent
2 hunting in spaces or in a location after the cutting?
3 You mentioned one or two years of growth, but how long
4 would you restrict hunting in an area to ensure that
5 moose have a chance for survival?

6 MR. PINKERTON: I'm not professional, but
7 I've hunted all my life. I would say a couple, two or
8 three years type of thing, let the moose get to know
9 where they are because they travel in cycles
10 themselves.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.
12 Pinkerton?

13 Ms. Blastorah?

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Just a point of
15 clarification, Mr. Pinkerton. You indicated, and I
16 think I made a correct note of what you said, that
17 monoculture should be allowed to continue where
18 appropriate.

19 I was just wondering what you meant by
20 monoculture in that context?

21 MR. PINKERTON: Okay. What we have in
22 northern Ontario is you get stands made up of hundred
23 per cent jack pine or 90 per cent jack pine, 10 per
24 cent spruce, why you let it sucker back to poplar or
25 something, put what was on the area back, let it come

1 up.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That was my
3 only question.

4 MADAM CHAIR: That's it. Thank you
5 very much, Mr. Pinkerton.

6 Before we close this afternoon's session
7 we will very quickly mark four documents as exhibits.
8 Exhibit 2003 will be Mr. Pinkerton's written submission
9 of two pages.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2003: Two-page written presentation of
11 Mr. Curtis Pinkerton.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 2004 will be a
13 document provided by, or spoken to by Mr. Ptok in his
14 submission, and this document is called The Terms of
15 Reference for the Temagami Area Comprehensive Planning
16 Program, and it is dated August, 1990.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2004: Document entitled: The Terms of
18 Reference for the Temagami Area
19 Comprehensive Planning Program,
dated August, 1990.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 2005 will be a
21 second document provided by Mr. Ptok and discussed in
22 his submission, and this is entitled: Terms of
23 Reference for the Temagami Crown Management Unit,
24 Stakeholders Committee, dated May 27th, 1991.

25

---EXHIBIT NO. 2005: Document entitled: Terms of Reference for the Temagami Crown Management Unit, Stakeholders Committee, dated May 27th, 1991.

MADAM CHAIR: And the final document to be exhibited will become Exhibit 2006, and this is a written submission from Mr. Alfred Levesque of Sturgeon Falls and it's dated December 4th, 1991 on behalf of the West Nipissing Access Group.

Mr. Pascoe tells me that Mr. Levesque will be making a presentation in North Bay and not in New Liskeard, however, we will exhibit this document now, and I assume he will speak to it in North Bay.

MR. PASCOE: Those are his points.

---EXHIBIT NO. 2006: Written submission of Alfred Levesque of Sturgeon Falls dated December 4, 1991.

MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, ladies
and gentlemen. Oh, Mr. Pascoe.

MR. PASCOE: We have one more speaker.

MADAM CHAIR: Pardon me, we have one more speaker this afternoon.

Mr. Ambrose Raftis.

Hello, Mr. Raftis. Could I ask you to come up and have your evidence sworn or affirmed.

AMBROSE RAFTIS, Sworn

MR. RAFTIS: Thank you, Board, for this

1 opportunity. I would like to start off by saying we do
2 not inherit the land from our forefathers we hold it in
3 trust for our children, and that's a quote by Chief
4 Seattle.

5 As Chair of the Timiskaming Stakeholders
6 Committee I've had an opportunity to look at one of the
7 plans that's been developed out of this exercise. The
8 MNR has used as much as they could have used, I guess,
9 the mechanism that was developed for the assessment.

10 Although I have to say I'm not speaking
11 on behalf of the stakeholders committee, but here
12 rather as an environmental representative who is
13 concerned about the long-term stability of the
14 environment and the economic activities that it
15 supports.

16 The stakeholders committee has been in
17 operation for just over seven months and it's taken
18 most of that time to get up to speed on the planning
19 process. The process has been successful in developing
20 the working rapport between the committee, members and
21 MNR personnel. Unlike the Temagami area, there's no
22 historical conflict that needs to be addressed and
23 we've taken a proactive approach towards developing a
24 working relationship before conflicts arise.

25 The committee has also had a chance to

1 review one of the timber management plans that have
2 been developed subject to the direction. Although I
3 have few concerns in the actual techniques of the
4 planning process, I find the planning process as it
5 sits does not reflect a sustainable development
6 approach.

7 Some of these concerns are: The term
8 timber management plan encompasses a fundamental
9 shortcoming. Timber management plans are just that,
10 timber managing process. These plans have evolved over
11 a period of time, but still carry a definite bias
12 towards cutting trees over replacement.

13 As long as we are able to extract an
14 adequate amount of timber out of the forest then the
15 plan seem to be a success. The silviculture is thrown
16 in as a secondary function to be approached after the
17 timber is removed.

18 When trees are cut in an area with use of
19 some winter roads, the silviculture may often be left
20 to natural regeneration. This is an economic decision
21 made by the MNR to use its silvicultural budget in the
22 most cost effective manner. A stand that was once a
23 productive -- producing at a stocking level of between
24 80 and 90 per cent can be left unplanted, restocking on
25 its own at a 20 to 30 per cent with maybe a less

1 desirable species.

2 The economic decision. The amount of and
3 type of silviculture that occurs is done on the most
4 cost effective priority. The result is that in leaner
5 budget years some prescriptions for planting don't get
6 carried out. These plots are left for natural
7 regeneration. This could result in stands with less
8 than 30 per cent stocking levels replacing well stocked
9 stands of spruce or pine. If this condition persists
10 until maturation of the trees, there's a net loss of
11 production of between 50 and 60 per cent of that
12 individual stand.

13 These barren and scattered areas consume
14 large tracts of land in Ontario. In Timiskaming timber
15 management plan, which I'm told is a relatively well
16 managed area, 22 per cent of this area is barren and
17 scattered.

18 The amount of silviculture activity
19 becomes an economic decision prioritized with an array of
20 political priorities. The cutting decision is based on
21 a maximum allowable depreciation calculation which is,
22 at best, an approximate science. The calculation
23 allows for a percentage total forest volume to be used.

24 The result of the process is that an
25 inadequate silviculture budget can allow a decline in

1 overall forest production. There is no corrective
2 mechanism in the plan to address this decline. The
3 process allows a diminishing forest to be cut at a
4 fixed rate. If this is done over a period of time, the
5 production of the forest will require larger areas with
6 which to carry out its business and, therefore, put
7 pressure on other forest users. The result of a lack
8 of linkage in these decisions results in forest
9 decline.

10 Forest plan interlinking. As a suggestion
11 to improve forest management not timber management, I
12 offer the following suggestions: There should be
13 objectives established for the forest management plans
14 that would strive for sustainable development. This is
15 different than sustainable cutting, that instead of
16 having a priority toward a similar amount of timber as
17 whas supplied the previous year, a priority would be to
18 ensure that the health of the forest be maintained and
19 the cutting practices be adjusted to maintain or
20 improve forest stock. Assuming this objective is
21 carried out effectively, then future timber supplies
22 would be guaranteed.

23 Some changes that would be required in
24 the process would be an accountability mechanism that
25 forces an estimated restocking rate of each species in

1 each plot and an estimated cost of the silvicultural
2 procedure. If the estimated restocking rate was above
3 the present stocking rate and the budget for
4 silviculture was available, the site could be entered
5 into the cutting portion of the plan. A professional
6 forester would be responsible to ensure that his plot
7 came back into production at its projected rate. If
8 the restocking rate was inadequate after a period of
9 time, the reason for the shortcoming would be addressed
10 in the future plan.

11 A single page summary of the statement of
12 forest would be required on each plan, that each
13 species have a mechanism to indicate whether the
14 objectives were being met. One may well argue that
15 this is somewhat the procedure that is now being
16 carried out, but there are some marked differences.

17 There is presently no accountability
18 built into the plans. These plans seem very open
19 ended; designed more to meet the requirements of a
20 public consultation requirement than to meet the needs
21 of the forest.

22 The present timber management plans seem
23 more like a set of drawings that are carefully drawn
24 and then put on the shelf. The plans should be used
25 more like a road map in a foreign country.

1 Sustainability should be mapped out and the maps used
2 continuously to assess how far we've come and if we're
3 on course and how far we have to go.

4 In a science that is not exact as
5 forestry is, the decisions that have been made without
6 confirmed information will naturally go towards the
7 highest priority. When budget limitations present
8 themselves and compromises have to be made, the forest
9 should not take the compromise. If it does, then the
10 future of the forest and consequently the future of all
11 of those users will be compromised. This will result
12 in increased demand by forest industries on areas that
13 are important for recreation and reserve, a growing
14 conflict in the use of land will result.

15 Instead of spending money on police and
16 courts to resolve land use, conflict money should be
17 spent on silviculture to ensure that there are adequate
18 volumes of resources for forest users.

19 The present state of the forest is as a
20 result of years of inadequate silviculture budgeting.
21 Priorities and our present day political structures are
22 decided upon by governments that attempt to respond to
23 public pressure. The largest portion of our population
24 is located in areas that are not exposed to forest
25 activities or the forests themselves.

1 There is no active lobby for forest
2 itself, the industry lobby groups seem to be content
3 with lobbying to cut new areas that have not been cut
4 before, rather than taking the long-term approach and
5 ensuring that the areas that they're presently using
6 are being managed as effectively as possible. This
7 brings them into direct conflict with environment
8 groups who see industries who already have control over
9 large areas of the province as not willing to share the
10 smaller amounts. If adequate planting had been done
11 historically, this present conflict would not have
12 arisen.

13 The future direction. We cannot change
14 the past, but we must learn by it. There is required a
15 means by which politics and the forest must be
16 isolated. This is required to separate the needs of
17 the forest from the whimsical nature of politics.

18 The forest requires inputs of financial
19 resources that is proportional to what is drawn from
20 it. One method is to allow each plan area to operate
21 as an isolated economic unit, the costs of replanting
22 would be directly reflected in the stumpage fees that
23 were applied to that area. This microeconomics model
24 would allow decisions to be made by people familiar
25 with the individual sites and would ensure that the

1 money would be available to meet the silviculture
2 needs.

3 In summary. In summarizing the forest
4 management process requires more than the tune up that
5 is suggested in the Class EA by the MNR. There
6 requires a fundamental rearranging of priorities and
7 the structure of the planning process. This is
8 required so that an effective accountability is
9 integrated into the plan so that productive shortfalls
10 are recognized and addressed. This will ensure a
11 structure is in place to give sustainable development.

12 Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Raftis.

14 MR. MARTEL: Can I get a clarification.
15 Are you suggesting that the stumpage fees should in
16 fact pay for the cost, total cost of regeneration for
17 an area that has been harvested?

18 MR. RAFIS: Well, I think we get to the
19 sort of fundamental question there: Should the public
20 treasury be subsidizing the forestry, or should
21 forestry be paying its way?

22 I don't know what that ratio is at this
23 point, I haven't had a clear answer on that, but I
24 think in many senses we should be looking at a resource
25 base that can support itself, and it has to be done on

1 a fairly specific sort of level, such that if we have
2 an area that is difficult to replant, as a result in
3 our present system, doesn't get replanted, then it
4 should be more difficult for forest companies to access
5 these areas because of the cost of replanting them.

6 So there needs to be some checks and
7 balances in the actual cutting concept and one way of
8 doing it is with an economic model.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.
10 Raftis? Ms. Gillespie? Yes, Ms. Blastorah?

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Raftis, you're
12 chairman of the stakeholders committee for the
13 Timiskaming plan I understand?

14 MR. RAFTIS: Mm-hmm.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you say that the
16 stakeholders committee played a significant role in the
17 development of that plan? I understand the plan isn't
18 approved yet, I should say.

19 MR. RAFTIS: I wouldn't use the term
20 significant because it was really just our first
21 exposure to that and most of us had to learn a lot, so
22 I think we were part of the plan, I don't know how big
23 a part.

24 But I think the process is, we hope to
25 have it go on so that we can have more influence,

1 probably into the mechanism of developing in the plan.
2 I don't see the active role in looking at each
3 individual plot, but more so the process, and I think
4 that's -- the process that I see is the area that needs
5 the big change, and that's pretty difficult to do on a
6 local level like that. But I think they're worthwhile
7 because I think they create a rapport and an
8 interaction that at least begins to solve the problem.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: So you would agree it's
10 important for members of the public on a committee such
11 as this to be informed about the planning process and
12 the nature of the decisions and decision factors that
13 are part of that process?

14 MR. RAFTIS: Well, I think I would go one
15 step further and I think they should be involved in the
16 decision itself.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: And would you agree that
18 your input in this plan, to the extent that it was
19 possible given this was your first involvement, was
20 listened to and taken into account?

21 MR. RAFTIS: Yeah. I think we had very
22 good interaction with the MNR staff in Swastika, and
23 we're learning lots and we hope to be more effective.
24 Yeah, I have no regrets that way, I think that worked
25 as good as it could have, given the situation.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: And do you see a role for
2 your committee during the implementation of the plan as
3 well?

4 MR. RAFTIS: I think so, yeah, to see --
5 to learn more about the process and to monitor how the
6 plan actually is working and how to look down the road
7 and see in the next plan what should we change. I see
8 it as an ongoing sort of activity that continually
9 needs improvement, not just refinement, but also
10 structural things.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my
12 questions.

13 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask you a tougher
14 question?

15 MR. RAFTIS: Sure.

16 MR. MARTEL: If you're part of the
17 planning team and you want decision-making and the
18 decision, because there isn't enough return from
19 stumpage to support the process, what would you do then
20 with respect to the jobs that could be lost as a result
21 of the economy, I mean, that's much tougher for the
22 stakeholders committee to make those fundamental
23 decisions for a community.

24 MR. RAFTIS: Well, I guess it might be
25 sort of coming up to this concept of community forest,

1 and I really have to confess, I don't understand it,
2 but it seems like an interesting idea because I think
3 the community can make a fairly effective decision,
4 whether you take that down to an actual committee that
5 makes the decision or some other mechanism.

6 But I don't see -- I don't see laying
7 people off in a resource-based economy as a solution to
8 anything, I think there has to be some mechanism in
9 place that allows that the process goes on, but I think
10 the tool should be more of an economic rationale so
11 that it looks at individual sectors of the resource and
12 applies an economic reality to them to some point.

13 So I don't see curtailing forestry as a
14 solution to anything except creating a lot more grief
15 for people. Is that an answer to that?

16 MR. MARTEL: Well, the reason: I asked
17 that last week, as I raised this question in Ottawa
18 someone suggested that while we maybe - and I want to
19 make sure I'm paraphrasing correctly - that we could
20 put people on unemployment insurance or maybe we, in
21 fact, had come to northern Ontario to extract resources
22 on too large a basis and, therefore, we created the
23 problem for ourselves in northern Ontario.

24 MR. RAFTIS: That might sound all right
25 if you live in Ottawa.

1 MR. PTOK: Or Yonge and Bay.

2 MADAM CHAIR: I think that's what Mr.
3 Martel said.

4 MR. MARTEL: I think that's what I said.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
6 Raftis.

7 MR. RAFIS: Thank you. (handed)

8 MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps one final exhibit
9 then. Mr. Raftis' written submissions will become
10 Exhibit 2007.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2007: Written presentation by Ambrose
12 Raftis.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, Ms. Blastorah.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps one more item,
15 Madam Chair, before we rise. Since this evening is a
16 pretty full schedule, I was wondering if I could
17 reserve an exhibit number for two affidavits in
18 relation to the notices for this hearing.

19 First is an affidavit of Karen Symons in
20 relation to mailed notices of the New Liskeard hearing,
21 and I can advise the Board that 2,500 individual mailed
22 notices were sent in relation to this portion of the
23 hearing, in addition to newspaper and radio notices.

24 MADAM CHAIR: That will become Exhibit
25 2008.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: And perhaps we can make
2 that 2008A and the affidavit of John Dadds in relation
3 to the newspaper and radio notices could be 2008B.

4 Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2008A: Affidavit of Karen Symons in
7 relation to mailed notices re:
New Liskeard Public Hearing.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2008B: Affidavit of John Dadds in
9 relation to newspaper and radio
10 notices re: New Liskeard Public
Hearing.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will adjourn
12 now and we will return for the evening session
13 beginning seven .7 o'clock.

14 ---Dinner recess taken at 4:40 p.m.

15 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening. Please be
17 seated.

18 Welcome to the evening session of the
19 Timber Management Hearing in New Liskeard. I went
20 through some introductory remarks this afternoon and
21 Mr. Martel always tells me to speed it up on the
22 evening session, so I will go very quickly with our
23 introduction, but I see some new faces in the audience
24 so I will try to give you a very quick description of
25 who we are and what we have been doing.

1 As you know, the application before us is
2 Timber Management on Crown Land in Ontario. The
3 applicant is the Ministry of Natural Resources and it
4 is Mr. Martel and I who must decide whether or not this
5 application is approved or denied under the
6 Environmental Assessment Act.

7 I think Mr. Martel is familiar to most of
8 you. Mr. Martel was a member of the Legislative
9 Assembly in Ontario for 20 years. My name is Anne
10 Koven and I chair this Environmental Assessment.

11 I could tell this afternoon from some of
12 the speakers that it wasn't quite clear in their
13 minds - and I wouldn't expect it to be - what our role
14 is. We are appointed to be impartial decision-makers,
15 that means Mr. Martel and I can't discuss our opinions
16 with you, which I think is pretty frustrating for
17 people who come out to these kinds of meetings, but we
18 speak in our final decision on this matter, not during
19 the course of hearing this evidence.

20 As well, there seemed to be some
21 misunderstanding about what force in law an
22 environmental assessment approval, for example, might
23 carry and if you have any questions about that, I would
24 ask you to speak to Ms. Nora Gillespie who is the
25 lawyer representing the Ministry of the Environment and

1 she can certainly describe for you what happens with
2 any decision the Board might make.

3 If you have any questions about the
4 Environmental Assessment Board or about this hearing
5 process, please speak with the Mr. Dan Pascoe who is
6 our hearing coordinator.

7 And another thing I should probably make
8 clear, and I am not sure if it's clear to everybody,
9 Mr. Martel and I are appointed, as I said, as impartial
10 decision-makers. We don't work for the government in
11 that sense, we don't work with the Ministry of Natural
12 Resources, nor with the Ministry of the Environment,
13 nor any other branch of government..

14 The Environmental Assessment Board was
15 set up with people from all over the province who stay
16 out of the process of government essentially and just
17 look at evidence before them when they're making a
18 decision.

19 As you well know, the applicant in this
20 hearing is the Ministry of Natural Resources and they
21 are represented here this evening by Ms. Catherine
22 Blastorah. We are often attended by other full-time
23 parties and they are not here with us this evening, but
24 they include the Ontario Federation of Anglers &
25 Hunters, Forests for Tomorrow, which is a coalition of

1 various environmental groups, and we have various
2 Native groups who have been active participants in the
3 hearing. We listen to trappers and cottage owners and
4 certainly the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters
5 Association has been a party to this hearing.

6 We started hearing the evidence in May of
7 1988, almost four years later I think we see the end in
8 sight. It's been a long torturous process and we would
9 hope that any other environmental assessments that come
10 after us on other matters will be faster and less
11 expensive, but we certainly feel we will conclude this
12 hearing and not face any criticism that we didn't
13 receive enough evidence or people across the province
14 weren't given an opportunity to speak to the Board.

15 We have heard from, I guess it's over 300
16 individuals, 400 - Mr. Pascoe company has to remind
17 me - 400 individuals and we certainly feel we have
18 gotten a pretty broad range of views about what people
19 think should be done.

20 We try to keep these meetings very
21 informal and we are going to request the people who
22 made an appointment to speak to the Board tonight to
23 come forward. We will swear in your evidence on the
24 Bible or affirm your evidence and we will ask you to
25 take a seat at this little table in front of us with

1 the microphone. We certainly urge you to be very
2 comfortable. It is kind of intimidating sitting in a
3 room full of people, but certainly feel comfortable and
4 speak to us in your own words. And I see that most
5 people this evening feel they'll take about 15 minutes,
6 but certainly don't feel rushed.

7 Also, we might want to ask you some
8 questions. If we don't understand what you're saying
9 or something you say reminds us of some other issue, we
10 might ask a question. As well, I will ask anyone in
11 the audience if they have any questions of any of the
12 speakers and they are free to ask questions.

13 There are nine people who wish to make
14 presentations. I expect that will take us pretty close
15 to ten o'clock before we finish.

16 Everything we say is taken down by a
17 court reporter. We are assisted tonight by Beverley
18 Dillabough and Joanne Ferguson.

19 Copies of all the transcripts of the
20 hearing, and tonight will be the 335th volume of
21 transcripts, are available in the New Liskeard public
22 library. We have also received 2,000 separate exhibits
23 and those are stored in our office in Toronto. And if
24 you are interested in accessing that information, get
25 in touch with Mr. Pascoe.

1 And with that, I think we are going to
2 call on our first speaker this evening and that will be
3 Mr. Garfield Pinkerton. I understand we heard from Mr.
4 Pinkerton's son this afternoon.

5 Hi, Mr. Pinkerton.

6 MR. PINKERTON: No, that was my nephew.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Your nephew.

8 GARFIELD PINKERTON, Sworn

9 MADAM CHAIR: I think Mr. Pinkerton has a
10 video for us.

11 MR. PINKERTON: Yes, I'm going to use the
12 video after I use the overhead projector and I will do
13 my talking and I will just show the video which will
14 emphasize the point that I want to bring out.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, go ahead.

16 MR. PINKERTON: Can everybody see that
17 from the back.

18 I would like to thank the Environmental
19 Assessment personnel for allowing me the privilege to
20 speak tonight and I would like to take this opportunity
21 to thank all those who are here attending for the good
22 show of people that we have.

23 As you can see on the overhead the area
24 that I am representing through the Chamber of Commerce
25 for the Elk Lake and district is outlined in the yellow

1 that comes up the outline all around the outside area
2 of the dots that are there. The dots that are orange
3 on the map represent tourist operators who belong to
4 the Elk Lake and district Chamber of Commerce.

5 The purple dots represent the sawmills
6 that are in the area that are Chamber reps and also
7 there are a couple of sawmills outside of the boundary,
8 but the reason that these are marked is because a lot
9 of the wood fiber from our area is transported out to
10 these mills. So these mills actually, in some
11 instances there are a lot of employees who work in the
12 actual Woodlands Division in our area.

13 Through the sawmills in the area, tourist
14 outfitters, or I should say actually first, the local
15 timber contractors employ roughly 170 personnel. The
16 Elk Lake Planing Mill employs approximately 115
17 full-time employees and 30 part-time student help over
18 the summer months. The tourist outfitters employ
19 approximately 40 personnel in the area.

20 The above does not include the local
21 spinoffs related to employment statistics at
22 neighbouring mills in Englehart, Kenogami and
23 Haileybury where fiber from the Elk Lake area supplies.
24 This fiber also supplies other related employment
25 through tree planters, youth employment and other types

1 of guides for the tourist camps and that in the area
2 that are used part time over the summer months.

3 The reason that the Chamber would like to
4 speak tonight is because of the multiple-use aspect
5 that all these different employments need in the area.

6 It is very important to balance the needs
7 of the people and the economy. We in the Elk Lake area
8 have worked in harmony through all the different
9 sectors of the economy since the 1920s, all users have
10 greatly increased since then in their manufacturing,
11 however, they have compromised at local levels so that
12 no one individual has been severely hampered or
13 affected, and this type of process should be allowed to
14 continue.

15 What we expect through the Environmental
16 Assessment is we figure that the Environmental
17 Assessment should provide confidence and also approval
18 of the forest management should arise from -- good
19 management through the forest industry should arise
20 from this Environmental Assessment. We should also
21 increase the pride of the forest managers and them
22 being recognized in doing an excellent job.

23 We employ a large number of personnel
24 that are professional foresters in this industry
25 through the MNR, through the sawmills. These people

1 are highly paid, they are professionals, and I think we
2 should use their knowledge to the best of the ability
3 of everybody in the area.

4 Also it should make better planning and
5 control of the operations should increase efficiency
6 and save money. If we have better management, clearer
7 operations, cleaner areas and a complete better
8 management we should be able to save quite a bit of
9 money in the forest industry.

10 Recreational activities should increase
11 and the general level of health of the resources should
12 improve. Growth rates should go up resulting in
13 sustainable increase in the wood supply. By achieving
14 these benefits we can gain the best quality through
15 employment and recreation for all the people in the
16 area and the whole of Ontario.

17 Now, the reason that we say we want
18 multiple use, one of the main reasons is access, access
19 to the Lady Evelyn Smooth Water Park, access to the
20 waterways parks, access to canoe routes.

21 The snowmobile club in our area just
22 joined the Federation. They have put snowmobile trails
23 through towards Sudbury, through to Kirkland Lake, up
24 to Matatchewan thereby allowing access to snowmobilers
25 from all over Ontario to utilize this area.

1 We should also have the access for the
2 wilderness people that come in to do the canoeing. A
3 lot of areas you have to use motorized transportation
4 to get in to some of the areas to launch your canoes.
5 So we should at least leave the roads that are there so
6 that they can be utilized.

7 Harvesting in the area. Under the new
8 guidelines clearcut size has been drastically reduced.
9 The Elk Lake plan is 130-hectare average. The
10 companies have cooperated greatly with the tourist
11 industry in our area and we must be fair to them to
12 make the block sizes economically feasible to operate
13 in. If we try to cut these areas down any more, I
14 think the timber companies would likely be looking for
15 subsidization to build the roads, so we have to make
16 sure that they at least can recuperate and make a
17 profit out of the area that they are cutting in.

18 Seen as an improvement in harvesting
19 equipment and harvesting patterns in order to decrease
20 site disturbance, this should continue. Foresters are
21 talking to professionals in other fields about other
22 resource values and how to safeguard or improve them.
23 This is reflected on how the harvest blocks are laid
24 out. They have cut the size down, they're cutting in
25 blocks leaving pieces inbetween so that moose and other

1 wildlife have an area for habitat.

2 Guidelines for the protection of
3 non-timber values such as wildlife, fisheries, water,
4 aesthetics are in place now. Let the professionals do
5 their job. We pay them well and I think they are doing
6 an excellent job.

7 Renewal, regeneration. We have to
8 maintain the productivity and the renewal capacities as
9 well as the species and diversify our forests in the
10 area. In maintaining the forest we welcome new
11 technologies that will increase the survival and the
12 growth of our seedlings.

13 We have to look at the use of pesticides
14 or herbicides in some areas. Let's not cut them out
15 totally. We do have spruce budworm, other insects that
16 have to be controlled. If pesticides are managed
17 properly the health and safety and the environment can
18 be protected using this tool.

19 Another thing that we should be looking
20 at is the pollution that is coming from greater areas
21 that are away from this area; i.e., the high smoke
22 stacks that have been put up in some of the smelters
23 whereby it has allowed the area close to the smelter to
24 survive, but it is dropping acid rain or sulfur
25 dioxides and that in the lakes that are in our area.

1 With the environmentalist pursuing its
2 goal of reducing the available area for harvesting by
3 industry , our land base is being reduced. We have
4 experienced this in Temagami and the south end of the
5 Elk Lake unit. If the supply of timber is further
6 reduced, this will result in economic and social chaos
7 where the current industry of forest activity is the
8 main stay of our community.

9 I would like to show you the video that
10 we now have and this video is on what happens to one
11 industry towns when they lose their main stay of
12 employment.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pinkerton, are you
14 going to leave us copies of your two overheads?

15 MR. PINKERTON: Yes.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will make
17 those Exhibit No. 2009.

18 MR. PINKERTON: And I will leave you a
19 copy of the brief, and I can get some more done up for
20 you, I just didn't have time.

21 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you very
22 much.

23 Then the two overheads presented by Mr.
24 Pinkerton will be Exhibit 2009. 2009A will be the
25 overhead showing the location of tourist operations and

1 mills, and Exhibit 2009B will be the second overhead
2 showing snowmobile trails, canoe routes, parks and
3 existing roads.

4 Mr. Pinkerton's written submission will
5 be Exhibit 2010 and his video, which I understand is
6 about 20 minutes.

7 MR. PINKERTON: Yes, approximately 20
8 minutes.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Will be Exhibit 2011.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2009A: Overhead depicting location of
11 tourist operations and mills.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2009B: Overhead depicting snowmobile
13 trails, canoe routes, parks and
existing roads.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2010: Written presentation by Mr.
Garfield Pinkerton.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2011: Video presentation by Garfield
16 Pinkerton.

17 MR. PINKERTON: I would like to say this
18 video is approximately three years old but it is going
19 to point out exactly what happens to the one industry
20 area.

21 MADAM CHAIR: When was this video made,
22 Mr. Pinkerton?

23 MR. PINKERTON: It was made by a couple
24 of lads, one was general manager of Liskeard Lumber and
25 a couple of other lads that were in the area with the

1 plane that they flew over to --

2 VIDEO PRESENTATION

3 This land has been affected by the hand
4 of man for thousands of years, from the ancestors of
5 the areas Natives people to the present day
6 recreational, forestry and...

7 The existing 72.4 square kilometre Lady
8 Evelyn Smooth Water Park was created in 1983. Further
9 timber harvesting was prohibited in the new park.
10 Today there are increasing demands to create an
11 additional huge reserve area around the existing park
12 which would cover most of 73 townships. It is proposed
13 that within this buffer zone of some 5,000 square
14 kilometres no further forestry or mining activity or
15 authorized vehicles would be allowed. This proposal,
16 if passed into law, would negate years of intensive
17 forest management practices and cause a total loss of
18 substantial investments of both private and taxpayers'
19 money in the healthy and growing tree plantations and
20 extensive reforested areas. Not only would this
21 investment in reforestation be lost, but the entire
22 future of whole communities and the jobs of hundreds of
23 forest workers would be gone.

24 Many of these people have a heritage of
25 several generations as participants in the forest

1 industry. Elk Lake is one of the communities directly
2 dependent on the Forests for its life blood. Terry
3 Facette, the Reeve of James Township which includes Elk
4 Lake explains.

5 'The base stability we have in our
6 town right now is the sawmill and its
7 related lumbering industry, logging
8 industry and with that -- the proposal
9 that they're talking about, that may be
10 the final nail in our coffin, a loss in
11 jobs or like, you know, taxes from the
12 mills. That would be the end of Elk
13 Lake, we wouldn't be able to survive.

14 So this proposal we can't accept at
15 all, we have to fight to maintain our
16 economy. You know, we've had a bit of a
17 hard time trying to get enough younger
18 kindergarten kids like, you know, to have
19 enough people in there to have a
20 teacher -- warrant a teacher coming in
21 here and we finally got that now, and if
22 is anything done, a loss of two families
23 or three families, it could be felt all
24 over.'

25 Forestry is not a declining industry. It

1 has been in existence in the area for over 150 years.
2 By 1860 the Gillies Brothers had a timber licence on
3 the Montreal River, however, not until 1890 did
4 lumbering reach the interior areas. In the Temagami
5 area William Milne first harvested timber around 1914
6 which was shipped by train to North Bay. In 1935
7 William Milne & Sons Limited built the first mill in
8 Temagami.

9 Logging in the field of Sturgeon Falls
10 area start with J.R. Booth in 1866 with the first mile
11 at Field being constructed in 1905.

12 In the northwestern part of the area,
13 west and south of Elk Lake and around Gowganda,
14 harvesting of inland areas away from the Montreal River
15 only began in the 1930s. These early loggers were
16 hardy, hard working men who helped develop Canada into
17 the country it is today.

18 Today horses and steam engines, except
19 for the last steam mill at Field are no longer in use.

20 The Liskeard Lumber road runs through
21 areas that have been harvested many years ago, areas
22 that have been extensively and successfully replanted
23 and are now well on their way to becoming healthy and
24 mature forests in their own right. Many of these tree
25 plantations are located within what is now Lady Evelyn

1 Smooth Water Park. These areas within the existing
2 park were planted and nurtured and will never be cut.

3 In the minds of many people, logging is
4 associated with the recent clearcut areas such as the
5 one shown here. This is the type of picture used to
6 illustrate the so-called destruction of the forest, a
7 totally misleading image. No one is about to say that
8 a recently cut area or a recently controlled burn area
9 is a thing of beauty. Soon, however, the first steps
10 are taken to replant the forest.

11 Like any plant, tree seeds or seedlings
12 need access to the topsoil to grow. They cannot grow
13 in the forest duff or humus layer. Various techniques
14 are used to expose the soil either through burning or
15 by mechanical means. Here a TTF scarifier is exposing
16 patches of soil. Various other machines and techniques
17 are also used.

18 Soon after site preparation we are ready
19 to plant the new forest. This is a typical forest
20 industry crew of high school students along with the
21 foreman and supervisor planting seedlings. A worker
22 plants an average of over 1,000 trees a day using a
23 pot-a-putki planting devise. These seedlings here are
24 12-week-old jack pine seedlings which are planted in
25 paper pot containers. Each area of tree planting is

1 inexpected by a Ministry of Natural Resources official
2 who checks the quality of planting using secular
3 inspection plots located in pre-determined places
4 throughout the planting area.

5 Within only a few short seasons these
6 areas are beginning to show new forest growth. Soon
7 the emerging trees have established themselves as shown
8 by this six-year-old stand of jack pine.

9 By years eight to 12 a young forest is
10 evident. Continuous planting of trees ensures that a
11 supply of re generated wood will be available in the
12 future to assist in providing wood for area mills.

13 Clearcutting followed by planting is only
14 one method used to harvest and regenerate trees, other
15 methods are the leaving of group seed trees and
16 scarification to provide a seedbed for natural
17 regeneration.

18 Still another method is selective
19 cutting, when only the larger mature trees are cut.
20 This type of operation requires careful skidding
21 techniques to avoid damage to younger trees which are
22 left free to grow. This area shown here is barely
23 discernable as having been cut within the last five
24 years.

25 Still another technique is the cutting of

1 parallel strips in the shoreline reserve, such as these
2 among the northeast arm of lake Temagami. This type of
3 cutting is important and could be used to maintain the
4 plans along the area highways and waterways.

5 Unless the older mature pine, which is
6 suffering heavy mortality from wind, disease and
7 insects is replaced with man's help or destroyed by
8 fire, a gradual deterioration of the area will take
9 place as pines are replaced by the species which can
10 grow in the shade of other trees such as balsam fir,
11 cedar, maple and spruce with white birch and poplar in
12 larger openings. Left alone the existing pine stands
13 of Temagami will not replace themselves.

14 The Temagami Forest Products Association
15 asked Mr. Del Parker, regional management forester for
16 the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Northeastern
17 Region, to explain the current timber management
18 planning process in Ontario.

19 'Ontario's Crown forests are divided
20 into more than 100 work areas called
21 management units. Some of these are
22 managed by the Ministry of Natural
23 Resources, others are managed in
24 cooperation with the forest companies.

25 A timber management plan describes the

1 timber management activities which are
2 carried out in these management units.
3 The plan is prepared by a team of
4 professionals, including foresters,
5 biologists, land use planners and others.
6 The plan is prepared for a 20-year period
7 and is updated every five years.

8 There are four formal opportunities
9 during the production of a timber
10 management plan during which the public
11 can become involved in the process. Two
12 during the plan preparation and two
13 during plan review.

14 Local newspapers carry advertisements
15 inviting the public to participate in the
16 process and MNR also sends letters to
17 individuals inviting their participation.

18 Any members of the public which so
19 desire and wish additional information
20 should contact the local MNR district
21 offices.'

22 Today the forestry industry is heavily
23 mechanized and relies on large trucks to move wood
24 fiber from the forests to the mills.

25 The predominant harvesting method is the

1 felling of trees by chain saw, therein by delimbing and
2 skidding. Here a white pine is being assessed by the
3 feller. First a notch is cut and the tree brought
4 down. Next a group of logs is gathered and hauled out
5 to the skidway. All species are utilized including the
6 birch and poplar where markets exist.

7 The area under discussion supplies wood
8 to the Liskeard Lumber and Grant Lumber mills at Elk
9 Lake, William Milne & Sons Limited in Temagami, Goulard
10 Lumber in Sturgeon Falls, and Field Lumber at Field, as
11 well as other mills such as Grant Waferboard at
12 Englehart, Rexwood Products Limited at Haileybury, G.W.
13 Martin at Alban, Mattawa and Rutherglen, MacMillan
14 Bloedel at Sturgeon Falls, and E.B. Eddy Forest
15 Products at Espanola.

16 These mills provide not only hundreds of
17 permanent jobs but they also have important secondary
18 effects on area communities which supply goods and
19 services to the forestry industry.

20 Bob McLeod, chartered accountant and
21 consultant.

22 'These mills produce a number of economic
23 benefits. The chief one is job creation.
24 We know that in this area as soon as
25 these businesses go into any type of

1 recession at all, whether it be a five or
2 10 per cent, or 30 per cent infraction,
3 we are looking at massive regional
4 unemployment.'

5 Again, it is important to point out that
6 forestry is not a sunset industry. Given today's trees
7 already planted and growing in the area under
8 discussion, it as possible to maintain future
9 production on a continuous renewable basis. John
10 Wilson, President of Liskeard Lumber.

11 'Certainly we must work together with
12 our tourist operators, we must manage our
13 forests properly, management is the key.
14 Certainly with the techniques that are
15 available today, adequate timber supplies
16 throughout my lifetime and long into my
17 children's lifetime time are there and
18 can be used.'

19 With a little effort and care the
20 Temagami Forest can be maintained for ever producing on
21 a regular basis. These growing trees are the future of
22 many of the people who live and work in northern
23 Ontario and are in every way a rightful part of their
24 heritage. Should these tree plantations not be planted
25 and eventually cut, a great economic hardship would

1 result in our fragile area communities.

2 John and Zelda Busby who work in forestry
3 and mining are raising a family in Temagami. Mrs.
4 Busby is concerned over the wide-spread effects that
5 the wilderness proposal would have.

6 'Personally it would mean my husband's
7 job, first of all. He works in
8 lumbering. Ultimately it would also mean
9 my job because I work in mining.

10 I think the solution is that more
11 people should understand what's going on.
12 More local people should be involved and
13 speaking out, because if we don't speak
14 out, then this thing will happen and many
15 people, even in Temagami, don't realize
16 just what a bad thing it's going to have.

17 It's going to affect everybody,
18 whether they're directly involved with
19 mining or lumbering or not, all service
20 industries, the supply industries,
21 everybody will be affected, our schools,
22 our medical services, everything.'

23 It has been and is today the
24 responsibility of all forest users to work together to
25 protect and conserve this valuable area within a

1 multi-use framework which shares the forest values
2 among the greatest number of people.

3 Sentiments shared by area tourist
4 outfitters Frank Lauren and Barry Kench.

5 'The buffer zone is my bread and
6 butter. It takes in trapping, half my
7 trap line is there, 100 per cent of my
8 bear hunt is there, 50 per cent of my
9 moose hunt is there, plus my trout
10 fishermen all travel this highway, this
11 road. Plus it's -- not only takes me in,
12 it takes in all the camps in this area.

13 Tourism and forestry has worked here
14 for years. I've been around tourism
15 since 1949. We have worked, we've had
16 our little disagreements, buffer zones
17 around lakes, they went a little too
18 close on some of them, but as far as
19 working together, we have had no
20 problems.'

21 'In the past we have never had any
22 serious problems. I will be the first to
23 admit that we've had our differences with
24 the logging industry. We've always
25 worked it out and everybody has been able

1 to survive and make a living.

2 If the buffer zone does go through,
3 there's going to be a lot of people out
4 of work.'

5 Today the forest is protected by means of
6 extensive environmental legislation that is being
7 continuously improved. A system of checks and balances
8 is in place now through the Timber Management Planning
9 Process to identify and protect areas of unique
10 historical and natural value.

11 Specifically identified areas can be
12 protected from any form of disturbance, however, the
13 sensitive areas form only a small part of the total
14 land mass and are mainly concentrated along the rivers
15 and lakes. Most of these areas already receive a
16 blanket protection from any form of disturbance or
17 impact.

18 The people of northern Ontario have
19 always been innovative and self-reliant and have strong
20 values and feelings for the forest environment. Now is
21 the time to continue this tradition and use it to
22 produce a practical, multi-use plan of the area, a plan
23 which can meet and serve the needs of all the users and
24 can become a model for the whole province.

25 All forest users, whether they be

1 canoeists, hikers, hunters, fishermen, forest industry
2 people, or the prospectors as well as the forest itself
3 will be much better off with a healthy managed forest,
4 a forest in which trees can be cut and new ones grown.

5 MR. PINKERTON: Some of the mills that
6 were spoke about in that film have now gone out of
7 business; the Field Mill is closed I guess in the last
8 few weeks, the one in Mattawa is gone. There is no
9 cutting of white pine in the area that anybody could
10 speak of any more.

11 They speak of the buffer zone. Now, this
12 was something that had been planned by an environmental
13 group back in '86, '87, '88. Now, the buffer zone is
14 not there but they expanded the park, so there is no
15 timbering in there.

16 What I would like to say is what we feel
17 in this area Kthrough the Environmental Assessment
18 program, this here or process, whatever you want to
19 call it, it has opened the door to lobby groups at the
20 expense of the public. It leaves the lobby groups to
21 come in in southern Ontario where they are closer to
22 the politicians and the people that sit in this area,
23 it gives them more of an access than we have in the
24 north.

25 Going back a couple of years ago there

1 was a full Environmental Assessment conducted on the
2 building of the Red Squirrel Road, a fair amount of
3 money went into the building of the road. We thought
4 it would be utilized for the timber companies and be
5 able to be used through the tourism and access for the
6 canoeing and other groups that use the area, but that
7 has not ever happened, it was closed down completely.
8 I don't think there was ever a vehicle of tourism value
9 or any money ever come out of it or anybody ever
10 travelled it as a tourist or a hunter or any -- no logs
11 were ever moved on it either.

12 So Members of the Board, in closing I
13 would like to say: We the people of northern Ontario
14 are inferior to none for the loyalty and the concerns
15 of the forest and the environment. The only thing that
16 we ask from the Environmental Assessment or the
17 government is, we would like a little more cooperation
18 so that we, the businesses in the area, know what is
19 happening.

20 When you put out the environmental
21 findings, the good and the bad, we would like to have
22 more consultation in the forming of policies that
23 affect us in the north. And last, we would like a lot
24 less legislation hampering our economic situation.

25 And thank you very, very much for the

1 opportunity of allowing me the time to put in this
2 submission.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Pinkerton.
4 Could you tell us for what purpose the video was made?

5 MR. PINKERTON: Well, it was made at the
6 time when the -- like I say, when the wilderness
7 parks -- or the environmentalists wanted to put in the
8 buffer zone and they were hampering the timbering in
9 the Temagami Forest.

10 That was just about the time that they
11 had the Temagami issue where they were blockading the
12 building of the Red Squirrel Road and, you know, the
13 whole issue was all in a turmoil, it was the whole
14 Temagami issue and this film was made, you know, to
15 bring out and show that we are concerned about the
16 logging industry, we are concerned about our survival
17 in the north, we also want to show the people in the
18 south that we do care about the environment, we do care
19 about our forests, we care about our water, we care
20 about survival, and that is exactly what it is.

21 I mean, if we lose the mill that's in Elk
22 Lake we've lost our livelihood in Elk Lake. So all
23 we're saying is, you know, when you consider
24 environmental assessments, we would like to have that
25 voice of saying: Look at all aspects. We have to have

1 multiple use to survive, we have to have every job
2 there is in the north to keep people working. We are
3 proud people, we don't want handouts, we want to be
4 able to make a living the same as everybody. We want
5 to be able to pay taxes. I mean, we don't want to be
6 any different than anybody else.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Just to get a few dates
8 straight, in 1983 --

9 MR. PINKERTON: The Lady Evelyn Smooth
10 Water Park was formed, yes.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Was formed.

12 MR. PINKERTON: Yes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: And then the proposal for
14 the wilderness area --

15 MR. PINKERTON: The buffer zone?

16 MADAM CHAIR: The buffer zone.

17 MR. PINKERTON: Yeah. That was a
18 monstrous buffer zone when it first come up. It come
19 from the south end of Lake Temagami, right up to the
20 south bank of the Montreal River, and right up through
21 by Shining Tree, through Matachewan.

22 When they first proposed it, it was vast.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mm-hmm. And the year of
24 that proposal was...?

25 MR. PINKERTON: That was around eighty --

1 I came back to the area in 1985, I guess it would be
2 around '86, '87, you know, in that area.

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And then this
4 video was made in '89?

5 MR. PINKERTON: Yes, I believe it was
6 '89 -- 88-89.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, thank you.

8 MR. PINKERTON: '88, I would say.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Okay thank you.

10 Are there any questions for Mr.

11 Pinkerton?

12 Ms. Blastorah?

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question, Mr.

14 Pinkerton. You indicated that you're anxious that the
15 public have opportunities to be involved in the
16 development of government policy in relation to
17 forestry issues and related matters, and I was just
18 wondering whether you're aware of the recent
19 announcement by the Minister of Natural Resources of
20 the Forest Policy Panel which will be consulting widely
21 in relation to the government's development of the
22 comprehensive forestry policy that, comprehensive
23 forest policy that is part of the Ministry's
24 sustainable forestry initiatives.

25 MR. PINKERTON: Well, I'm aware of the

1 comprehensive planning that was started in 1988, I
2 believe, in the Temagami area.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps I could just
4 clarify. I don't want to confuse you by my question.
5 This is something separate that is another relatively
6 recent announcement by the Ministry of Natural
7 Resources in relation to a comprehensive forest policy
8 for the Province of Ontario which is part of a new --
9 or a package of new initiatives put forward by the
10 Ministry of Natural Resources. It is separate from the
11 comprehensive planning process.

12 MR. PINKERTON: No, I have heard nothing
13 on that, no.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps we could give you
15 some information in relation to that after the hearing.

16 MR. PINKERTON: Yes, yes, definitely.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pinkerton, just so we
19 have got it straight. Eventually a buffer was approved
20 but you have said it was considerably smaller than the
21 original --

22 MR. PINKERTON: They did not actually put
23 in a buffer zone, no, they expanded the actual park.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Expanded the park.

25 MR. PINKERTON: Yes.

1 MR. MARTEL: 200, what was the width?

2 MR. PINKERTON: Oh, I don't know the
3 exact width of it now, but they went away down. Like,
4 the original park was in and then they included the
5 Obabika Waterways Park, then on the southwest side of
6 it they took another big piece down in there, which
7 included quite a bit of the area that had been allotted
8 to Goulard and the sawmills down in that bottom end.

9 So that's where the problem went with
10 Field and that because all their cut was in that area.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Mm- hmm. And do you know
12 approximately what year that decision was made?

13 MR. PINKERTON: That was made in May the
14 17th, I believe, 1988.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Mm-hmm. All right, thank
16 you.

17 I think that's -- Ms. Blastorah, do you
18 have another question?

19 MS. BLASTORAH: I just wanted to add for
20 the Board's information, I'm advised that the size of
21 the Lady Evelyn Smooth Water Park I believe is 72,000
22 square hectares, approximately that size.

23 MR. PINKERTON: Yeah, 131 townships I
24 believe, somewhere in that.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

1 Pinkerton.

2 MR. PINKERTON: Thank you.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm sorry, not square
4 hectares, I believe just 72,000 hectares. My mistake.

5 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on
6 Mr. Gordon Zubick.

7 GORDON ZUBICK, Sworn

8 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Zubick has given the
9 Board a written presentation of four pages and some
10 appended material and this will become 2012.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2012: Four-page written presentation
12 and appended material from Mr.
Gordon Zubick.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

14 MR. ZUBICK: Madam Chairman, other
15 members of the Board, ladies and gentlemen, it's a
16 difficult job which you are undertaking, you will be
17 receiving information from radicals from both sides, if
18 I may use that word.

19 I represent the cottagers on Long Point
20 Lake in the Townships of Lawson and Chown. We consider
21 ourselves middle of the road.

22 We are users of the forest, not abusers.
23 We realize that the forest is a renewable natural
24 resource that is extremely important to the economy of
25 our area. Our concern is the method of harvesting and

1 its impact on the natural environment.

2 My background. Myself I'm a teacher at
3 Temagami District Secondary School, I teach both
4 physical education and geography. I have lived in this
5 area for the past 19 years and I own a cottage on Long
6 Point Lake which is 13 miles west of Elk Lake. I'm
7 also an avid hunter and a fisherman.

8 Now, we on Long Point Lake feel that
9 there's often been a conflict between what's considered
10 is sustainable forestry, which is the multi-use, and
11 sustainable timber use, which is plant, cut, replant
12 and we are for the multi-use end of it.

13 Some of our concerns are:

14 (1) Size of clearcuts. I hope that the
15 new policy of cuts no larger than 250 hectares remains.
16 Larger cuts destroy the aesthetic look of the land.

17 (2) We feel that monoculture replants
18 destroy the natural vegetation. In our area the
19 replants are generally jack pine. This coniferous tree
20 provides very little humus for the soil and the soil
21 tends to become more acidic.

22 The animals that inhabit the area will
23 change. It's a very poor habitat for moose or ruffed
24 grouse. Preservation of wildlife habitat must be a
25 major concern.

1 Now, I have a question I have no answer
2 for it. As the soil depletes, will future generation
3 replants be successful? How often can we go back and
4 keep replanting until we do something with the soil?

5 Perhaps natural regeneration would be
6 better or perhaps allowing natural vegetation to grow
7 for a number of years before scarifying or burning and
8 replanting would provide the humus the soil needs, or
9 maybe some sort of mixed forest could be replanted.

10 The third point, erosion and the lack of
11 overburden in some areas that have been cut. I have
12 seen a lot of rock back there that has been cut and
13 it's not going to be replanted. How do you expect to
14 replant a rock that's been exposed by the erosion after
15 the trees have been removed? Consideration should be
16 given to the slope of the hills and the depth of the
17 overburden in all areas before allowing clearcutting.

18 (4) Another problem is that of creating
19 access to lakes and streams that are very fragile and
20 these are usually trout streams. Perhaps the same
21 policy that's in effect for the Beatty Lake Road, Lady
22 Evelyn area, closed June 15th to September 15th,
23 and then open for hunting and skidoo season could be
24 used.

25 Perhaps the Ministry of Natural Resources

1 could use the roads to reclaim lakes by stocking
2 species of fish.

3 (5) Spraying. What are the short and
4 long-term effects on the vegetation, the soil and the
5 wildlife? One thing for the sure, the spraying kills
6 the moose browse.

7 It appears to me that if the cutting and
8 replanting and the opening of new lakes and streams
9 continues the same way it has for the last 20 years for
10 the next 10 years without changes, will have a major
11 negative impact on our local tourist industry.

12 Perhaps the concept of a local community
13 forest could be implemented. Decisions on land use
14 would be determined by the various groups using the
15 land, that would be tourist operators, cottage owners,
16 loggers, miners, Natives, trappers, fishing and hunting
17 organizations, et cetera. The long-term effects of
18 logging would certainly be addressed in a local group
19 involving these people.

20 Further suggestions that I have. The
21 logging industry must improve their public image. It's
22 been too easy in the past for people to depict them as
23 annihilators of the forest.

24 Things are improving, as mentioned
25 previously the cuts is smaller, some are in a

1 checkerboard square pattern. The lumber companies are
2 camouflaging the cuts much better by leaving along the
3 main roads strips of a hundred metres or so.

4 It's important to keep the area that the
5 tourists travel through appearing to be forest.

6 Another possibility is to make a road into an area that
7 has a multi-year cut plan first, it would be more
8 pleasing to the eye if the checkerboard cuts located
9 the furthest away would done first, they could be
10 replanted and the lumber companies could work their way
11 back out. Access could be controlled at the beginning
12 of the road.

13 Perhaps if a company was assured of
14 having the total yearly timber rights for a large area,
15 they might consider harvesting by this method. I know
16 now they never know where they're going to have the
17 next cut. I've seen areas where one company cuts one
18 section, the next cut that's just beyond it another
19 company cuts, and then maybe the original company gets
20 the third cut. So if they had some way of knowing that
21 they're going to get the cut every time they might try
22 to do this method.

23 The next part of it basically are my pet
24 peeves. One of my concerns is the building of roads.
25 The Red Squirrel Road, extension to the Beattie Lake

1 Road, was a waste of money. I'm not saying maybe the
2 road wasn't needed, what I'm trying to say is that in
3 my mind an environmentally sound road does not have
4 millions of tonnes rock filling ravines and a method
5 that totally restricts movement of wildlife through it.
6 You just have to see it to believe it.

7 The roads should be built in a method
8 that does not permanently scar the landscape and can
9 easily be destroyed, therefore, no blasting or filling
10 of ravines like was done on the Red Squirrel Road.

11 Another one of my peeves. I often
12 wondered what the penalties are for lumber companies
13 that cut too close to lakes and streams because I have
14 seen it happen, or violate other cutting laws.
15 I would hope that the rules are strictly enforced with
16 penalties that would discourage companies from
17 breaking the rules again.

18 Another problem as I see it is the
19 removal of large tracts of land from the cutting plan,
20 examples being the Lady Evelyn Smooth Water Wilderness
21 Park and the old growth forest reserves. There is
22 little doubt that a mature forest is a beautiful thing
23 to see, however, an overmature forest is as ugly as a
24 mature forest is beautiful. In the past the overmature
25 forests regenerated themselves by fire. In today's

1 forests we put out the fires. The question becomes:
2 Without cutting, how will we regenerate these tracts of
3 land? If we don't take care of a mature forest it
4 becomes overmature and it often becomes diseased. This
5 forest is then a threat to the neighbouring forest and
6 it can no longer support the same kind of wildlife that
7 it did. Maybe we should be doing some type of cutting,
8 perhaps selective, in these areas to allow some form of
9 regeneration and to prevent the forests becoming
10 overmature.

11 Also the setting aside of large tracts of
12 forest in remote areas is squeezing the cutting into
13 the more populated areas. This is what appears to be
14 happening around Long Point Lake. Three sides of my
15 lake have been cut, they've left the required amount,
16 but it's not very nice to look at. And when you see
17 all of these areas way back in the bush that could be
18 cut and they're not, you really start to wonder.

19 The argument from canoeists is that they
20 need these remote forests to canoe in. I'm a canoeist
21 and I canoe on the water, not in the forest, and if
22 restricted cutting zones along waterways are enforced.
23 I tire of hearing southerners and the southern media
24 trying to determine what is best for the northern,
25 especially those who have little hands-on knowledge of

1 what actually goes on in the north.

2 And while I'm on it, another thing that
3 really bothers me is some of the appointments to the
4 Stewardship Council. Some people who were arrested on
5 the Red Squirrel Road were put on this council. Do I
6 tell my children that the way to get plum appointments
7 is to break the law? Where is the Government morality?

8 The last point that bothers me as a
9 parent is the fact that replanting is mostly done by
10 university students from southern Ontario or from other
11 provinces. There is little opportunity for our local
12 high school students to get on as tree planters. At
13 one time Liskeard Lumber had tree planting contracts
14 and they did employ local people. They haven't done
15 this for the last couple of years.

16 Now, since the resource is a local
17 resource, I feel that the Ministry must help our local
18 economy by somehow forcing companies to hire a certain
19 percentage of local labour to plant trees.

20 In closing I'm pleased that the Ministry
21 of Natural Resources has allowed me to speak on behalf
22 of the residents of Long Point and on behalf of myself.
23 You have given me an opportunity to get rid of many of
24 the things which have disillusioned me off my chest.

25 I would like to emphasize that the forest

1 must be harvested, it's the method which is the
2 problem. Best of luck in your attempt to find the best
3 solution.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Zubick. And the signatures that are attached to your
6 submission are your fellow cottagers?

7 MR. ZUBICK: Cottagers and people who are
8 tourists in the area.

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you.

10 MR. MARTEL: I just worry about your
11 indication of continuity for cutting purposes. Your
12 paragraph -- your further suggestions on your second
13 page.

14 My understanding is that we entered into
15 forest management agreements to guarantee continuity
16 if people, in fact, were going to do regen and so on,
17 and my understanding is that with the smaller licences
18 there is an effort made to have continuity.

19 MR. ZUBICK: Well, there is a cut, it's
20 called Chown 1 and I know for a fact that Facette's
21 started in the cut and they missed one year of that
22 cut, another company cut it, because I have -- one of
23 my best friends is a cutter for Facette and they didn't
24 get the cut that year and they were back in there again
25 this year with the cut again. So somebody got

1 inbetween the three cuts. Now, that is probably...

2 MR. MARTEL: That's on a Crown management
3 unit?

4 MR. ZUBICK: It would be -- this would be
5 two years ago, three years ago.

6 MR. MARTEL: A Crown management unit.
7 Well, I don't know how that occurred. But as I say,
8 our understanding I think is -- well, we've moved
9 towards this to provide that, that's the whole essence
10 of the forest management agreements, as I understand
11 it.

12 Now, a Crown unit is a little different
13 than the forest management unit because there's
14 somebody different operating the Crown management unit
15 and you have different contractors but...

16 MR. ZUBICK: I'm not sure of the
17 technical terms, but I know there was a different
18 company in there cutting.

19 MR. MARTEL: We're going to get an answer
20 here in a moment.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm advised that it is a
22 Crown management unit, Mr. Martel, not an FMA, I think
23 is what you were referring to.

24 MR. MARTEL: No.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: And I may be able to

1 provide you some additional information, if I could
2 just have a moment.

3 MR. MARTEL: The answer is being sent in.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: It's my understanding,
5 Mr. Martel, that in that particular situation the same
6 company was licensed for the area over that period,
7 although they did use two different contractors to cut
8 the area.

9 So the same district cutting licensee had
10 the licence for the area, however, they used two
11 different contractors in different years.

12 MR. MARTEL: The company themselves did,
13 that was not a choice of MNR?

14 MS. BLASTORAH: That's right, the company
15 chose to use two different contractors over the two
16 years. I believe that's correct. Yes, that's my
17 information:

18 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
19 questions for Mr. Zubick?

20 MR. RAFTIS: Mr. Zubick, I'm just
21 wondering if you have ever considered the fact of what
22 it takes to go and stand up in front of a set of police
23 and stand up for something that you believe in and
24 become arrested for, that that level of concern might
25 be something that would make an example representation?

1 MR. ZUBICK: Well, my 14-year-old won't
2 understand that when he reads the paper and asks me the
3 question about why one person gets arrested and the
4 next time he reads the paper they get appointed to
5 speak.

6 MR. RAFTIS: You can't explain it to
7 them?

8 MR. ZUBICK: Well, I can't morally
9 explain it to them, because I protested as well but I
10 did not get arrested, I wasn't in Temagami, okay, I
11 managed to do it quite peacefully. I got my point
12 across, I did not have to break the law.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.
14 Zubick?

15 (no response)

16 Thank you very much, sir.

17 The Board will now call on Mr. Dave
18 Robson? Hi, Mr. Robson.

19 DAVE ROBSON, Sworn

20 MR. ROBSON: I would like to apologize
21 for not having any written paper to present to you
22 today. I represent the Lady Evelyn Cottagers, Owners
23 and Users Association which represent a certain portion
24 of the people that were on Mr. Pinkerton's map there
25 just to the southeast.

1 We represent a number of cottage owners,
2 tourist camp operators, day users, canoe trippers, the
3 type of people that spend most of their time recreating
4 on that particular area and really I would like to keep
5 it very short because I think you've probably heard a
6 lot of the arguments and reasoning and argument behind
7 a lot of the timber practices over the last few months
8 or years that you've been doing this, and I think we
9 have some concerns there that are of a local nature
10 that are coming up and I don't think they'll probably
11 change much from what other peoples' concerns are.

12 However, I think that our biggest problem
13 is over the last two or three weeks since I received
14 your notification in the mail I've thought it over, and
15 the more I think about it and the more I try to decide
16 what I should present, the more confused I get as to
17 how these timber management situations are worked out,
18 the policies they use.

19 We would like to be able to sit down and
20 have an ongoing cooperation with the timber management
21 people so that we could come up with the answers to our
22 problems, and every time we turn around it seems that
23 there's a lot of different ways of looking at it, so
24 then we don't seem to know where we are.

25 I think what we would like to say to the

1 Environmental Board is that if there's some way of
2 setting down guidelines in such a way that people can
3 sit down with the timber management people and
4 understand what they want to do and be able to
5 cooperate with them.

6 Our mandate in the Lady Evelyn area is
7 multiple use, the same as a lot of the other people
8 that have spoken of today, and we would like to be able
9 to see timber harvesting done in our area, the same as
10 anywhere else, but we would still like to be able to
11 protect our own interests.

12 And I think some of the basic questions
13 that maybe you should ask yourself is the old
14 standards, you know: Why? What? Where? how? When
15 these things should go on? And maybe these type of
16 rules should be laid down when these timber management
17 plans are laid out, so that when we sit down with the
18 people we can discuss them, when they're going to do
19 it, why they are going to do it, how they are going to
20 do it and, more importantly, what are they going to do
21 with the area when they're finished with it.

22 I also am a trapper and I look at areas
23 now that have been clearcut and reforested to jack
24 pine, where moose would have to pack a lunch to get
25 across it because there's nothing in there it's just a

1 sterile environment, it doesn't take into consideration
2 the other environmental problems, and I would hope that
3 when you're finished with your mandate that we could be
4 able to sit down with the people and discuss these
5 problems and come up with the solutions that would be
6 suitable to everybody.

7 That is basically what we would like to
8 say to you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
10 Mr. Robson?

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Just a couple of
12 questions, Mr. Robson. I understand that your group
13 did have some involvement during the development of the
14 most recent Elk Lake Crown Management Unit timber
15 management plan which was approved I believe in 1990;
16 is that correct?

17 I am advised that there were a number of
18 meetings with your group. I don't know whether you
19 yourself were present.

20 MR. ROBSON: We corresponded with the Elk
21 Lake management unit people, we went to some of
22 their -- we went to a meeting with them up at Elk Lake
23 and we were assured that whatever happened up there we
24 would get some input into it.

25 However, as I say, when that time comes,

1 I don't know. It seems as if if we don't show the
2 initiative and keep pressing our point, we never find
3 out what's going on.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: In that case, however,
5 you were provided with notice and you did have meetings
6 with the District staff; correct?

7 MR. ROBSON: Yes, we had meetings with
8 the staff, however, I would like to point out that
9 those meetings didn't, you know, come up with any basic
10 solutions.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Well --

12 MR. ROBSON: A meeting to me is not
13 useful if, you know, if you can't come up with some
14 kind of, you know, cooperation.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: What specific kinds of
16 concerns did you have that were not addressed? I
17 understood that there was a specific cut that you were
18 concerned about and that cut was deferred in that
19 timber management plan.

20 MR. ROBSON: I'm not aware of that.
21 Unless we've received correspondence lately, I haven't
22 heard of any timber cuts that have been deferred
23 because of the Lady Evelyn Owners and Users
24 Association.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, perhaps if I could

1 restate it then. Perhaps you're not aware of it as a
2 deferral, but am I not correct that there are no
3 operations proposed during the current timber
4 management plan in the area?

5 MR. ROBSON: Well, I'm quite sure that
6 there are some very large timber management plans, you
7 know, proposed for the future with relationship to the
8 Lady Evelyn area.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm sorry, I didn't mean
10 to refer to the whole Lady Evelyn area, I meant the
11 specific area that your group was concerned about.

12 MR. ROBSON: I'm sorry, I must be getting
13 lost here.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps were talking at
15 cross purposes and I could, maybe rather than confusing
16 the issue further, I could just ask you one additional
17 question then.

18 We had a gentleman who spoke earlier
19 about his membership on a local citizens committee
20 which is involved in the development of the timber
21 management plan for the Timiskaming Crown Management
22 Unit.

23 Do you think that the type of citizens
24 committee which has ongoing involvement of
25 representatives of groups such as yours as part of the

1 timber management planning process and during the
2 implementation of the plan would address some of the
3 concerns that you stated?

4 MR. ROBSON: I think that there has to be
5 some way that the individuals, committees or
6 organizations concerned have an ongoing rapport with
7 the timber management people to come up with the
8 solutions.

9 Like I say, we believe in the
10 multiple-use aspect and we want to see the timber
11 harvested, but we still want to protect our own
12 interests up there. Keep the status quo the way we
13 would like to see it and if the policy is laid down
14 by -- in the management of the timber, open those
15 doors, then that is what we would like to see happen.

16 And that's why we are represented here to
17 the Board so that we hope that -- I know that we are
18 probably one voice in a couple of hundred that you have
19 listened to and it's pretty hard to divide all this
20 stuff up, but that's what we hope for, that somehow or
21 other that we can work with timber people and know what
22 they want to do and then ask them if they can help us
23 do what we want to do.

24 And I think what we need is not
25 committees or boards, I think we need rules, I think we

1 need something to go by.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That was my
3 last question.

4 MR. MARTEL: I thought that would be your
5 first one.

6 MR. ROBSON: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Robson.

8 The Board will now call on Mr. David
9 Mullin.

10 DAVID MULLIN, Sworn

11 MR. MULLIN: Members of the Board, ladies
12 and gentlemen, my name is David Mullin and on behalf of
13 Laginha Enterprises Limited, a timber contracting
14 company operating out of Elk Lake, I'll be making this
15 presentation.

16 Laginha Enterprises has been operating in
17 Elk Lake area for over the past 20 years. We have
18 approximately 25 employees, most of whom also reside in
19 Elk Lake. I have been employed with Laginha for over
20 four years and I'm now the general manager for the
21 company.

22 It is the strong belief of our company
23 that we can continue to operate in conjunction with all
24 other parties intent on using Crown land.

25 Some of the more recent measures that I

1 can recall taken by our company in an attempt to
2 cohabitate are as follows:

3 In the fall of 1987 during a contract in
4 Chartace Township our bush foreman discovered what he
5 thought was a green heron rookery. He reported this
6 find to the licensee, who in return reported it to the
7 MNR. A large reserve was allocated around the suspected
8 nesting area and a substantial amount of prime timber
9 went uncut, however, to the best of my knowledge the
10 rookery is still active today.

11 In the spring of 1990, during a contract
12 in Kelvin Township a large white elm was discovered
13 alongside of an old road that we were upgrading to
14 access a stand of timber. Upon our own incentive and
15 at our own expense we bypassed this rare find which
16 otherwise would have been bulldozed down to open the
17 road right-of-way.

18 In the fall of 1991, during a contract in
19 Willott Township, after several on-site meetings with
20 the local tourist camp operator we agreed to completely
21 stop our operation for 10 days in order for the camp's
22 bear hunt to proceed free of noise pollution. A sound
23 working relationship and a good understanding for each
24 other's operation allowed for a time to be agreed upon
25 that did not create a great inconvenience for all

1 parties concerned.

2 Keeping examples such as this in mind, I
3 think it is quite obvious that companies like ours are
4 operating with an environmental concern and can
5 continue to operate in association with all other
6 parties intent on utilizing Crown land.

7 Thank you for listening to my
8 presentation.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Mullin.
10 Are there any questions for Mr. Mullin?
11 (no response)

12 Thanks much, Mr. Mullin.

13 Yes. We will make Mr. Mullin's two-page
14 written presentation an exhibit and there will be
15 Exhibit 2013.

16 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2013: Two-page written presentation of
17 David Mullin.

18 MADAM CHAIR: And we will take a
19 15-minute break.

20 ---Recess taken at 8:20 p.m.

21 ---On resuming at 8:35 p.m.

22 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on
23 Mr. Peter Grant.

24 Is Mr. Grant here?

25 MR. GRANT: I'm here.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, Mr. Grant.

2 MR. GRANT: How are you? This is really
3 legal.

4 MR. MARTEL: Oh, it's legal.

5 PETER GRANT, Sworn

6 MR. GRANT: I have to tell you that I
7 don't very often testify in public about anything. I
8 am usually the subject of most of the rumors, and
9 rumour is the stock-in-trade in this area, so we don't
10 like that to not be a part of the civilization.

11 Okay. Just a few comments before I
12 start. I have to appreciate the fact that you two
13 people have taken an extra year or two out of your life
14 to go through this process. I think it's an important
15 process but I think it's entirely gone beyond what it
16 was designed to do, and I don't think it's your fault,
17 I think it's just the process' fault and it is probably
18 more a political problem than it is a legal or any
19 other type of a problem.

20 So before I start, I would like to
21 congratulate you that you hung in here this long,
22 because I know that you've lost one of your colleagues
23 and this is a long arduous process.

24 I have to put my glasses on because I'm
25 of that age where I can't see very far.

1 I guess I've spent most of my working
2 life, which is some 25 years, in the timber and
3 forestry industry in this area either in the sawmill or
4 panel industry - but let me just try to keep this thing
5 from wavering - this encompasses the veneer, the
6 plywood, particleboard, waferboard and OSB sectors.

7 I think interestingly enough, as the
8 owner and the operator of Grant Forest Products, I'm
9 involved in almost all sectors of the forestry business
10 either as a supplier or as a producer.

11 I think I would like to focus my comments
12 on the private sector side of the business because I'm
13 sure you've heard all of the stories from all of the
14 public sector side and most of the time our story is a
15 little bit different than theirs.

16 I guess I would like to set the stage a
17 little bit. I would like to go back in history to 1909
18 when my grandfather, who I'm named after, built his
19 first sawmill in Hudson Township on Pike lake and
20 that's just about a mile and a half from where I
21 presently live.

22 In those days the area was covered with
23 the white and red pine and it has been cut off and
24 we're now looking at the second growth of what remains
25 in our area.

1 In 1920 he moved his mill to Grant's
2 Point in Latchford and he began logging around Lady
3 Evelyn Lake and that particular mill ran until about
4 1942. It was moved in 1945 to Gowganda and it was sold
5 and was operated by Bill Dureault, Dunk Young and Corey
6 Martin as Elk Lake Lumber, and in the early 60s Mr.
7 Young and Mr. Martin started Rexwood, what I believe to
8 be still the oldest remaining particleboard operation
9 in Ontario.

10 In 1949 my father purchased the former
11 Craig Lumber operation at Indian Chutes which is about
12 10 miles west of Elk Lake. This was a jack pine and
13 spruce operation, and in 1965 we had three pretty
14 devastating fires and we lost all of our old small
15 mills which -- in those days the mills were built
16 actually in the woods and we used to transport the cut
17 timber into the towns where they usually either dried
18 it or sold it or dressed it.

19 Fortunately they were all insured and my
20 dad decided to build a large mill in Elk Lake. Then it
21 was kind of a corporate cooperative where about 10
22 different mills were amalgamated into the Elk Lake
23 planing mills.

24 I have a problem with very old voice, so
25 I have to get somewhere in the middle, okay.

1 His partner at that time was Mr. Wilson
2 and is to this day. I guess in 1968 I graduated from
3 Michigan Tech with a construction degree in civil
4 engineering and I took a job with a large civil
5 contracting firm specializing in building locks and
6 dams in the United States.

7 I was subject to the draft in those days
8 and I actually decided that I wasn't going to join that
9 problem and I returned home and my dad sent me to Elk
10 Lake. And I guess I learned at a very early age what
11 it took to be successful in this business and that is
12 and was, you had to produce and you had to maximize the
13 recovery and you had to do a lot of both in order to be
14 successful.

15 We were probably the first tree-length
16 loggers and manufacturers in our area. We were the
17 first people in eastern Canada to use that. At that
18 time it was a revolutionary chip and saw technology
19 which we still use today. We were the first to have a
20 swing sorter and I devised the idea of marrying a hot
21 oil system with a high temperature kiln for drying
22 lumber very efficiently and is still running quite
23 successfully 10, 15 years later.

24 Today this mill is virtually the only
25 large sawmill in this area that is still operating, and

1 it has run continuously since 1966 which is 25 years and
2 you would probably want to beg the question of why?
3 And I can tell you why, and it is because we sank every
4 dime that we ever made in the business back into
5 reliable and efficient new technology.

6 In '78 Grant Lumber was running into a
7 lot of mixed species cuts; in other words, our -- in
8 the old days we used to cut straight conifer cuts and
9 as the wood got farther away from the mills and more
10 expensive, we had to get into the mixed species cuts,
11 and we then had to deal with the pressure from the
12 Natural Resources to utilize the poplar because at that
13 time it was being knocked down and they were trying to
14 find utilization for it.

15 Gaston Malette Inc. had built the first
16 waferboard plant in Ontario, but he had used
17 comparative waferboard or particleboard technology, and
18 I was lucky enough in those days - and actually I just
19 had dinner with the gentleman who I had met in those
20 days who is probably the most pre-eminent designer of
21 these plants in the world, he's from West Germany and
22 he's doing another job for me now, which is his third
23 one - and together we designed a plant employing what
24 we called the second generation waferboard technology
25 and it efficiently utilized poplar.

1 And it commenced production in 1981 and I
2 have to say it was a very big success. All of our
3 ideas worked. The market helped us out, and things
4 went very well.

5 In '86 I could see the Americans were
6 serious about the business and the potential growth as
7 a replacement for plywood was going to be phenomenal,
8 so we decided to design and build a third generation
9 plant which is the newest technology and we basically
10 have invented this technology here in this area
11 ourselves, we would make what we call oriented
12 strandboard in a new product which we have invented
13 call SSB, and it is a stabilized structure board, it
14 doesn't have much linear expansion, which is one of the
15 problems that plywood and waferboard do have.

16 It was what the building industry has
17 been asking for, it was stronger, it's stiffer, it's
18 lighter, it's dimensionally stable, and it has very
19 minimal swell characteristics.

20 In 1988 we started up the largest
21 waferboard and OSB plant in the world and it's designed
22 to produce a thousand tonnes a day. We hope to be the
23 low cost producer in the entire industry, as we had
24 been for the years before.

25 That was four years ago and I must say

1 that these past 40 years have been the most frustrating
2 and unsuccessful adventure that I think I have ever
3 been involved in. We had a very slow start up, we then
4 had a \$35,000-million fire, it interrupted production
5 for six months, we had a seven-month labour stoppage,
6 and now we have a recession that is devastating us.

7 I don't think in reflection there was too
8 much that any of the managers could do to prevent what
9 had happened. I think this gives you a little flavour
10 of where we come from.

11 I guess I would like to talk a little bit
12 about the MNR issues that I see as being fairly
13 important. In the 70s when we were getting into the
14 mixed species, the MNR lad to knock the poplar down
15 and/or spray it to replant the conifer on the better
16 mixed wood sites. When the mill was built in '81 it
17 did solve two major problems the MNR had in this area:
18 It got rid of the poplar problem and it accessed new
19 conifer volumes that were closer to the mills that
20 previous to that were uneconomic to harvest.

21 This mill requires approximately a
22 million cubic metres per year to operate. We have a
23 commitment, a supply agreement that totals
24 approximately half of that, and some 145,000 cubic
25 metres of conifer goes to 10 sawmills, three pulp mills

1 and one pressure treating plant.

2 We also are required with our agreements
3 to supply 35,000 cubic metres of veneer for Norboard in
4 Cochrane, which is rather interesting because they are
5 direct competitors to ours in the marketplace. So our
6 secured supply comes off of six management units in the
7 area and, as you can see, we have horrendous security
8 supply shortfall; in other words, we are in peril.

9 The rest of the unsecured supply comes
10 from private sector and other companies which is mostly
11 a total frustration to deal with because they will not
12 and they cannot use it. We don't have an FMA and we
13 don't have any ability to compete with the pulp
14 industries or the pulp companies for supply when we
15 want it because we essentially need and require a low
16 cost product.

17 As you probably know, poplar regenerates
18 itself so there is no need to replant and traditionally
19 has been known as a weed species until lately, the pulp
20 companies have discovered it and now it's in demand.

21 This particular mill employs about 250
22 people in the mill, we use about 300 cutters in the
23 woods, and there's approximately 100 truck drivers and
24 they are employed to deliver the product to and from
25 the mill. The spinoff jobs, a very conservatively

1 estimated at about 3:1 and that would add up to
2 approximately 2,100 jobs for a total of about 2,800
3 jobs that we create in this area.

4 We contribute about 43 per cent of the
5 tax base of Englehart, and because of the synergy of
6 the other businesses that we deal with and are involved
7 with, if that plant were to shut down I would have to
8 say the economy from Temagami to Kirkland Lake would
9 certainly collapse totally.

10 Because of the cyclical business and the
11 low cost structure that is needed to maintain the
12 supply economics, and this is a world class business
13 that we are talking about here, this technology we have
14 developed nobody else really has anywhere else in the
15 world. I think from the perspective of long-term
16 long-term health, the thought that we would have to
17 perform an EA on any cut or be held up because of one
18 having to be performed by the MNR, and with the huge
19 costs incurred, would certainly put this particular
20 company out of business.

21 I believe the unemployment in this area
22 is running approximately between 30 and 40 per cent.
23 It's very difficult to tell because it's so difficult
24 to know what the total employment is on the area, but
25 we know that in the '87 census the total employment --

1 the total people employed in this area was roughly
2 16,000. I think that is down considerably now, but I
3 know that the total unemployed - this is not including
4 people on welfare or people that are not - between
5 welfare and unemployment, it runs somewhere in the
6 order of 2,000, which is approximately almost a hundred
7 per cent increase over that last three years. So we're
8 in an area that is very dependent on what little
9 remains of the jobs that we have.

10 These two mills are really the only two
11 mills left in our area. When I say our area, we are
12 talking from, you know, almost North Bay right clean
13 through to Kirkland Lake. It's full size, and these
14 two mills are the only two that are still operating in
15 the area and I have to tell you, they are bleeding very
16 badly, very badly.

17 I think to varying degrees you will get a
18 similar story anywhere in this province. You've heard
19 it all before. I think the real question we have to
20 discuss - and you people are a part of it because you
21 are involved with the powers that be in this province
22 and you can deliver messages just as good as any one of
23 us - I think the real question is: What can be done to
24 prevent the elimination of the private sector as a
25 viable part of Ontario's forest industry? And that is

1 the question that we have to deal with, and before I
2 suggest any solutions, I would probably like to present
3 my perspective of what the major problems are.

4 I think most, if not all of us in this
5 industry would produce products that are commodity in
6 nature. They are priced directly in U.S. dollars or
7 they must compete openly with similar products which
8 are. I suggest that anybody questioning that go and
9 examine the marketplace closely. As a result of the
10 unabated move of the Canadian dollar from the 70-cent
11 range through to the 88, 89-cent range, from the spring
12 of '87 to present, that's a rise of about 25 per cent,
13 has directly reduced our mill net prices by that
14 amount, and that's whether the sales were consumed in
15 the U.S. or Canada or offshore, it doesn't matter.

16 So the first problem is one of
17 understanding how dramatically this alone has reduced
18 our viability, and we are talking about an industry
19 here now, we are not talking about one part of it, we
20 are talking the total industry, and this is right
21 across Canada.

22 And because of Canada's regional nature
23 and the federal political economic issues of having to
24 reduce their borrowing costs, and this high dollar is
25 viewed as beneficial by most people in power, I doubt

1 in fact that many of them have made a sincere attempt
2 to understand its effects.

3 Mr. Crow's narrow view of the economic
4 vehicle is that it can be controlled by using the
5 breaks only, and I think he in fact is probably well
6 into the ditch and coming up the other side. Now, if
7 he makes it, it will be a miracle, but he's dragging a
8 lot of us with him.

9 And I think the second problem which is
10 quite distinct from the first is the recession that has
11 taken root here in North America and, from my
12 observation, this has affected us all negatively in
13 many different ways but to, you know, wildly varying
14 degrees, and it's not in itself fatal.

15 This industry and these industries have
16 coped with recession in the past but what is new is the
17 simultaneous uncompetitive level of the dollar, that
18 alone has assured that recession has knocked out
19 Canadian capacity first and that is evident in many,
20 many industries other than forestry.

21 I don't wish to suggest that you people
22 on this Board can control or influence either of these
23 problems, but I would like to hope that you would take
24 an active role in dissipating some of the myths spun by
25 our great bureaucrats and these I would number as.

1 One, the whole industry is uncompetitive
2 due to technology or lazy overpaid workers. I hold my
3 plant and my workforce as one of the most
4 technologically advanced and labour efficient in the
5 industry. That our friend Mr. Crow has outpriced us in
6 the marketplace is not an efficiency or a technological
7 issue.

8 No. 2, the high dollar impacts only
9 export industries. I have to suggest that that is
10 intellectually dishonest and it is a total monetary
11 slight of hand that is somehow not even understood by
12 the financial press.

13 I have some suggestions and we can take
14 them or we can leave them, but I think one of the
15 things we have to do is we have to get the senior
16 politicians and bureaucrat to tell the truth about the
17 effects of the high dollar on all of the major export
18 industries and invite them to public debate. We can't
19 afford to hide this issue any longer.

20 With respect to the recessionary aspects
21 in the technological investment, the governments have
22 the resources to assure that the financial community
23 does not lose confidence in the private sector and to
24 help attract new funding.

25 And I have a few ideas, being around the

1 business for awhile. I would suggest that for those
2 with the cyclical financial difficulties I suggest loan
3 guarantees to cover working capital, losses, and this
4 is a program that can be phased out over '93 to '97.
5 For those with a need for technological or
6 environmental upgrading, which is just about
7 everybody - and I'm sure you're interested in that - I
8 suggest a direct assistance in the form of repayable
9 loans.

10 For all companies with borrowed funds,
11 which is in this day and age everybody, and they all
12 have an interest bill, I suggest the Ontario Treasurer
13 you make instruments available directly through the
14 banking system to permit efficient U.S. dollar
15 borrowing. And the reason is that most of our product
16 is priced in U.S. dollars and reflects what happens to
17 the U.S. dollar. The other point is, you know, we have
18 a three point spread and it is very difficult to get
19 the difference.

20 This can be done quite efficiently by a
21 Provincial Treasury while it is often unavailable to
22 individual private companies. I mean, the big
23 companies can get it because they go to the so-called
24 public trough and rip everybody off.

25 I believe that assistance on the

1 financing side through guarantees, loans and other
2 instruments is the only way to proceed for several
3 reasons. Why? It's the only route that can be
4 proceeded with on a timely basis, issues of equity are
5 avoided. I don't realistically see how you can reduce,
6 say, Hydro costs or taxes or environmental costs for
7 one industry and not for another.

8 It has no long-term cost to the taxpayers
9 since the assistance will by and large be short term
10 and ultimately retracted or repaid.

11 In summary, I would like to say that what
12 we have to do, particularly in this industry, is to get
13 the political economists to tell the truth about the
14 disastrous policy of an overvalued dollar.

15 I think we all need some help to get
16 through the next two or three years because water will,
17 you know, in fact return to its own level.

18 In reference to your own Ministry you're
19 doing the work for, there has to be some checks and
20 balances in the legislation for the Ministry of
21 Environment because they are now currently operating -
22 and this is my opinion - as kind of economic
23 terrorists, and particularly towards industry who are
24 currently -- we are not able to cope with them or their
25 legislation, and they are extremely difficult to deal

1 with. They specialize in emotion and not facts, and
2 it's very difficult to deal with people that have the
3 clout that they have and don't really want to deal with
4 the facts.

5 In terms of what you're trying to do and
6 what you're trying to recommend in your EA, I think one
7 of the things that has to be recognized is a minimum of
8 a five-year planning horizon for the harvesting. It
9 has to give us the flexibility of our road planning and
10 our construction for an extended period of time beyond
11 the five years, because what happens when you come to
12 the five years, you basically cannot build the roads
13 fast enough in the first year of the next plan in order
14 to keep up with it, You know, with an outfit the size
15 of ours, or any company, you just can't do it. We need
16 to have the flexibility in the plan.

17 We need continued flexibility in our
18 five-year unit plans to top up our timber needs due to
19 the vagaries of weather, location of cuts. Many of
20 these units have timber shortfalls, they don't produce
21 what they say are in them, and we end up with a
22 shortfall and we have to find it in order to keep the
23 mills operating.

24 And I suggest that we can do this by
25 going to the units that are undercut in their five-year

1 plans and many of them are. I think Temagami which has
2 been operating on a two-year plan instead of the usual
3 five-year plan -- and this is totally interesting.
4 They have a five -- they have a 10-year road project,
5 it's very difficult for anybody in this business to
6 react at the last minute to approvals on a two-year
7 cut, we just can't react fast enough, and the MNR of
8 course, their mentality still exists that if you don't
9 cut it you lose it. So, I mean, something has to give
10 in this type of a problem.

11 Now, everybody talks about
12 competitiveness and this leads to, you know, trends and
13 where is the industry going, and there is a very
14 pessimistic and very negative trend in investments for
15 the future, especially in this province.

16 And that comes from many reasons, but the
17 basic reason is I think that experienced business
18 people are not about to invest any more real money in
19 this province or this country until the governments and
20 the people they govern start to realize who create and
21 maintain the long-term viable jobs, and who give the
22 financial stability to the province and to the country.

23 And I suggest it's not the bureaucracy of
24 Queens Park or Ottawa, nor the service industry, nor
25 the tourist industry, nor the labour unions, nor the

1 environmentalists, and this can go on and on and on.

2 It is my view that it is men and women who invest their
3 capital in sustainable primary industries such as
4 forestry, and there are others, and they expect a
5 return similar to that of any prudent lender who lends
6 you money at the bank or anywhere else, and when that
7 perception and that reality is one of sacrificing that
8 capital of these primary exporting industries for the
9 so-called good of all, these investors emigrate to
10 areas where they are confident they will get an
11 equitable return on their capital. And I have to tell
12 you, they and their money usually never come back.

13 My views are founded on 82 years of
14 family and personal experience in the forestry
15 industry, and I thank you for taking time to listen.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
17 Grant. A couple of questions to clarify some of your
18 evidence.

19 MR. GRANT: Sure.

20 MADAM CHAIR: You mentioned that your
21 industry, your company can't afford to do individual
22 EAs on your projects. Are you referring to the bump-up
23 mechanism that is to be included in timber management
24 planning?

25 MR. GRANT: If there is one dime of cost

1 passed on to us you will see the demise of this
2 particular industry because it's a low cost. One dime,
3 you will see the demise very quickly.

4 We're talking a world class business
5 here. We can't afford this, we just cannot afford any
6 more costs passed on to us for any reasons, whether
7 they're real or imaginative.

8 MADAM CHAIR: And the cost of an
9 environmental assessment, whether it be this class
10 environmental assessment which is going to determine
11 once and for all hopefully the means by which this
12 process will work, or an individual environmental
13 assessment that will come about as a result of a
14 bump-up--

15 MR. GRANT: Mm-hmm.

16 MADAM CHAIR: --the costs that would be
17 passed on to your company, you believe, would be the
18 costs of deferring operations in certain areas?

19 MR. GRANT: That's exactly what I said,
20 or the loss of them.

21 MADAM CHAIR: The withdrawal of harvest
22 areas from your land base?

23 MR. GRANT: That's right.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. On another matter,
25 you said near the end of your presentation that you

1 need more than a five-year planning period, timber
2 management planning as it is designed now is a 20-year
3 planning period with five-year timber management plans?

4 MR. GRANT: Right. We only see the
5 five-year plan, we don't see the 20-year plan.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Are you saying that you
7 need 10 years to plan, or did you say you need six
8 years, you need some carryover into the next planning
9 period?

10 MR. GRANT: We need a minimum of five
11 years. Five years is all right, but let's not try to
12 give us one year or two years or three years or four
13 years.

14 You know, depending on where we go, if it
15 is a swampy area, depending on the ground conditions,
16 depending on where it is, the access, if we have to
17 build roads to it.

18 We are a little different than most
19 people you run into because we deal in a huge area, our
20 area goes all the way from Field in the south to
21 Kapuskasing. We buy wood in Kapuskasing, we go all the
22 way over to 144 and we go to the other side of 144 and
23 we go to the Quebec border and we go into Quebec. We
24 are dealing with a very huge area.

25 We do not have the luxury of controlling

1 all of the timber so we have to go and find it and we
2 have to balance the cost, we can't pay a pile of money,
3 we're a low cost industry and we have to stay that way.

4 So we don't have that planning luxury to
5 be able to say we're going there for five years. Most
6 of the time we don't know where we're going and we
7 can't cope with that. We've coped quite well so far,
8 but it's getting to the point where we can't, we can't
9 cope with the increased cost especially when the
10 revenue is going the wrong way and the costs are going
11 the opposite way.

12 And we have a responsibility to keep
13 these people working and, you know, the bank is not
14 happy when the revenues and the expenses don't match.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Another clarification, Mr.
16 Grant. You said two things, you said in some of your
17 forest units you have a shortfall.

18 MR. GRANT: Yes.

19 MADAM CHAIR: You get in there and you
20 find out that the FRI wasn't accurate?

21 MR. GRANT: Right.

22 MADAM CHAIR: That you don't have as much
23 merchantable wood as you thought you would have?

24 MR. GRANT: Right.

25 MADAM CHAIR: And then in other

1 circumstances there are units that are operating below
2 the allowable cuts?

3 MR. GRANT: Depending on where they are,
4 that's right.

5 MADAM CHAIR: And are you saying that you
6 don't have the flexibility to move among those units?

7 MR. GRANT: Well, we don't per se, we
8 need it, we do -- because I've been around here for 25
9 years and I know everybody but, you know, if they
10 change the rules tomorrow we couldn't deal with it, we
11 would have a shortfall continually at the mill.

12 So it's important that we understand, you
13 know, that the rules can't change too much to this game,
14 we have no way of dealing with it.

15 I mean, the FMA people, they control
16 their own wood, they can decide where they're going to
17 go, but we're dealing with every forester from
18 Kapusksasing to Field and across. Where most FMA
19 holders deal with one guy, we deal with them all.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. MARTEL: I think you followed --
22 right on after that point you made reference to a
23 two-year cut.

24 MR. GRANT: Temagami. Temagami has a
25 strange planning process, but probably because of the

1 problems they've had, they've reduced it to two years.

2 MR. MARTEL: And that's primarily for the
3 Temagami -- that's for the Temagami area itself?

4 MR. GRANT: The interesting part about
5 the Temagami area from a commercial point of view that
6 forest is overmature, and I really find it strange that
7 everybody wants to fight about it, it's not worth
8 cutting down in the first place.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any more
10 questions for Mr. Grant?

11 (no response)

12 Okay, thank you very much, sir.

13 MR. GRANT: Thank you. I appreciate
14 that.

15 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on
16 Mr. Michael Sutton of the Northern Prospectors
17 Association.

18 Good evening, Mr. Sutton.

19 MICHAEL SUTTON, Sworn

20 MR. SUTTON: Okay. My name is Mike
21 Sutton, I'm here representing Northern Prospectors
22 Association. I will just read my submission here.

23 The Northern Prospectors Association is
24 concerned with the ever decreasing land base on which
25 to work and from which tomorrow's mineral wealth will

1 be realized. As much of Ontario's gross domestic
2 product currently comes directly and indirectly from
3 mineral production, one would think an inherent
4 cornerstone of any land use policy would be the
5 availability of any potentially mineral rich land to
6 the prospecting community.

7 Prospecting with its entailed geophysical
8 surveys, trenching and drilling causes an
9 infinitesimally small disruption to any environment, as
10 does mining itself. The industry already operates
11 under strict environmental regulations.

12 As prospectors are losing their land base
13 to parks and to a growing extent to Native lands claims
14 and cautions, we are obviously concerned that further
15 constraints will limit us to a greater extent. In
16 particular, we are opposed to the closing of lands to
17 all but single purpose uses.

18 If old growth areas are to be set aside,
19 we would hope that the total of these areas is both
20 small in size and in numbers. This applies to any
21 further reserves for unique habitats or any other
22 classification that freezes land use.

23 If this policy of usurpation of land is
24 propelled much further, then we must concern ourselves
25 with land tenure, patents and leases, and it's

1 necessity in the mining business. We shutter at the
2 thought of expropriation of lands without recourse and
3 insist that if such draconian events are allowed to
4 occur, that the landholder or rights holder be
5 compensated to the full extent of the mineral wealth on
6 the property.

7 If lands are to be set aside, we suggest
8 the mining industry be consulted regarding the mineral
9 potential of each specific area.

10 If there are choices to be made between
11 timber or reserve sites, then the area which sits on
12 the 20 per cent of the province which has high mineral
13 potential should be made available for multi-use.

14 Similarly when the very first steps are
15 taken in the planning process, inherent in the process
16 should be a requirement to study mineral potential to
17 assist in the prioritization of cutting areas.

18 We think in general that the Ministry of
19 Northern Development and Mines and the Ministry of
20 Natural Resources should work much more closely on
21 related matters.

22 Road location, for instance, could best
23 serve the province as a whole if planning was done
24 jointly. In your own words, the provision of road
25 access into areas previously non-accessible by road has

1 a wide range of positive and negative effects on
2 resources users. That's from the summary form for an
3 environmental assessment submission. The planning of
4 roads to allow for both forestry and mining exploration
5 is a positive example.

6 We are concerned that the scope of the
7 Environmental Assessment Hearing, the Timber Management
8 Class, has gone beyond its mandate by considering
9 access to Crown land which is not part of the
10 exploitation of forest products.

11 Our other responsible land users and uses
12 which come under the spirit of natural resources lands
13 management policy risks being considered under the
14 Timber Class EA where the responsibility to that
15 assessment would be onerous in light of the impacts
16 created.

17 Just as an aside I would just would like
18 to give you a couple of examples of the potential harm
19 that could come from setting aside lands. You don't
20 require a large area for a very rich resource in
21 mineral wealth. Hemlo, probably everyone knows about
22 it, covers a small area in surface, doesn't -- even the
23 tailings don't take up that much room on the surface
24 and yet there are billions of dollars worth of mineral
25 wealth there.

1 And similarly you could take as examples,
2 say, the Old Curr Addison Mine, must have produced
3 about 11-million ounces of gold through its history and
4 it's worth at today's prices at about \$5-billion and
5 the land that that mine sits on is very small. And the
6 potential to cut off an area like that from exploration
7 I don't think should be under emphasized.

8 One other example I would like to give is
9 I myself worked at the Renabi gold mine near Wawa.
10 That mine is located right within a park natural
11 preserve and it had limited effect on the environment
12 and it operated successfully for some 40 odd years and
13 produced the equivalent of around a half a billion
14 dollars worth of gold at today's prices.

15 And so I think that mineral wealth should
16 be taken into account when decisions are made or at
17 least potential for mineral wealth.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Sutton.

19 Are there any questions for Mr. Sutton?

20 (no response)

21 Yes, sir?

22 MR. RAFTIS: I'm just wondering, I know
23 you can't speak on behalf of all the prospectors, but
24 may be your personal perspective. The mining industry
25 is sitting on a lot of very productive forest land that

1 they have been given because of their historic roots
2 and cannot be accessed by the province for forestry.

3 It seems what you're saying is that this
4 property is being tied up because of mineral rights, at
5 the same time too it has a significant amount of
6 forestry development potential.

7 And I was wondering, listening to what
8 you were saying about the fact that it doesn't consume
9 a lot of volume, if there would be any acceptance in
10 the industry towards trading off maybe some of those
11 rights so that the forestry could be activated on some
12 of those claimed areas, with the provision that at some
13 point if minerals did prove out that they can still be
14 utilized for maybe more access of the mineral areas
15 that they have, sort of a tradeoff so that we can use
16 our areas a little more effectively.

17 MR. SUTTON: I can't speak on behalf of
18 the mining industry per se or corporations, I mean, I
19 can only speak on behalf of prospectors really, but I
20 guess the gist of what I'm saying is that I'm sure
21 that, you know, people can come to agreement such as
22 that.

23 I mean, you know, quite a few mines that
24 are sitting on large areas of land that they have
25 patent rights to, and I'm sure that if the timber

1 industry wanted to take the industry off that land, I
2 don't really think that those mines would complain too
3 much. I'm sure they could come to agreements.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Sutton.

6 We will call on Kathy Ingwerson.

7 Hello, Ms. Ingwerson. Could we swear
8 your evidence or affirm it.

9 MS. INGWERSON: Pardon me.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Could we swear in your
11 evidence or affirm it.

12 MS. INGWERSON: Yes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Would you come forward.

14 MS. INGWERSON: Oh, I didn't see that in
15 the process.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Sorry.

17 KATHY INGWERSON, Sworn

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
19 Please take a seat.

20 MS. INGWERSON: My presentation to the
21 Board is comments on the Ministry of Natural Resources
22 public participation process and timber management
23 planning and some recommendations for improvements to
24 same.

25 In a democracy public participation and

1 consultation is our right. We have the right to
2 participate in planning policies that affect our lives
3 and our environment.

4 Public participation does not stop at the
5 ballot box. Elected politicians invariably lack the
6 knowledge or interest to address many of the land use
7 issues we are concerned with. This often leads to
8 decision-making power to Ministry career civil servants
9 and private sector lobbyists. The public has to
10 challenge this dangerous tendency by consulting and
11 participating in forest management decisions.

12 The public is always far ahead of
13 entrenched bureacracies and linear thinking government
14 in identifying the problems and solutions in forest
15 planning. An informed public not only contributes a
16 sense of urgency about neglected environmental, social,
17 and economic values in forest planning and operations,
18 but offers fresh perspectives, creative solutions and
19 technical information that has been overlooked or
20 suppressed.

21 Witness the recent shift of the MNR
22 towards "sustainable development" in quotation marks,
23 and biodiversity. These are terms coined by
24 environmentalists and traditionally practised for
25 centuries by Native peoples. Through informed public

1 pressure, hopefully the political will has arrived for
2 the MNR to practice truly integrated sustainable forest
3 management, but this cannot be done without meaningful
4 public participation in forest management planning.

5 The MNR's current public consultation
6 process for timber management planning is not taken
7 seriously by the public because it owes more to
8 manipulation than genuine participation.

9 Consider the following flaws, and after
10 flaws I've added a recommendation.

11 Flaw. The consultation sponsor, MNR,
12 controls the format of the consultation process. They
13 set the agenda and the terms of reference for the
14 timber management planning process. The public merely
15 respond. There is no commitment within the Class EA
16 Document for acting on public concerns or responding to
17 them.

18 Recommendation. The MNR and the public
19 should consult about consultation. The public and the
20 MNR should decide together what combination of
21 information and consultation activities are needed to
22 achieve genuine consultation. There should also be a
23 commitment and a strategy within the Class EA Document
24 for acting on public concerns.

25 Flaw. The MNR describes the public

1 participation process as formal. Therein lies the
2 problem. There is no real forum for forest dwellers,
3 forest users and the MNR to exchange ideas and discuss
4 alternatives.

5 The MNR's public notice, information
6 centres, displays and actual timber management plan use
7 MNR jargon and symbols not easily understood by the lay
8 public. This confuses and frustrates the public and
9 hinders communication. The MNR jargon defines the MNR
10 values and that jargon is timber extractive oriented
11 and must change to reflect and embrace an ecosystem
12 approach to forestry.

13 Recommendation. There must be more
14 personal contact between all involved parties and full
15 access to all information that can be easily
16 understood. There could be a forest community
17 information centre where the public could review all
18 MNR documents at their leisure for a longer time frame
19 than the one-day open houses, and we call these donut
20 meetings. This information centre would also include
21 displays and information from other interested parties
22 involved in forest issues.

23 The public should have an active role in
24 designing the advertisement, notices, displays and
25 community information centres so that they reflect

1 concerns and representation from all interest groups
2 and forest dweller.

3 Flaw. There is not enough time allowed
4 for the public to sufficiently respond to the
5 management plans.

6 Recommendation. The public must be
7 involved in establishing their own timetable that is
8 adequate to address the concerns at hand.

9 Flaw. There are no resources for the
10 public to seriously participate in consultation.

11 Recommendation. We need funding for
12 independent research, independent experts, writers to
13 prepare briefs, travel expenses and child care. We
14 need funding to establish community forest caucuses so
15 we can develop and coordinate our input.

16 Flaw. The MNR has to shed its arrogance
17 and scientific elitism. The public expects a genuine
18 interest in our contribution and participation, not
19 condensension. The public has already demonstrated its
20 ability to challenge some MNR foresters by questioning
21 the validity of their data and analysis and exposing
22 there biases.

23 Recommendation. This elitism could be
24 overcome by allowing the public to play a
25 decision-making role at the planning table. The forest

1 planning committee should contain not only MNR
2 foresters but also representatives of the involved
3 public forest dwellers and users and their independent
4 experts and ecologists.

5 To their credit the Temagami area MNR has
6 included the Temo-gama Anishnaibi at the planning table
7 for their proposed amendment to their recent timber
8 management plan. This is a good start, but there needs
9 to be a broader forum and commitment to act on the
10 public's concerns.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
12 Ms. Ingwerson?

13 Ms. Blastorah?

14 MS. INGWERSON: Yes.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Ms. Ingwerson, I was
16 wondering if you could comment on whether you think a
17 committee of local citizens groups, or local citizens,
18 individuals and representative cross-section of the
19 community such as the one Mr. Raftis spoke of earlier
20 or something of that nature, could assist the Ministry
21 in helping to develop consultation processes suitable
22 to the community in question would help to address the
23 concern that you've raised in relation to the need for
24 more effective public communication?

25 MS. INGWERSON: Yes. I didn't hear Mr.

1 Raftis' presentation, but that's the sort of thing I
2 had in mind.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: And would you also agree
4 that given that type of involvement of a local citizens
5 committee, there would nevertheless have to be a
6 consciousness, that the planning process must operate
7 within some kind of a time frame that still allows
8 industry to operate in an economical environment, that
9 there has to be some kind of a reasonable time frame on
10 the process?

11 MS. INGWERSON: Yes. I'm not too sure of
12 that share, how much contribution or weight should be
13 given to that, it depends on the area and the
14 community.

15 I think if it's done on a regional basis
16 and not a class with, you know, sort of thing, not
17 across the board or across the province sort of thing,
18 but on a regional basis, that would determine the
19 answer to that question I think.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you think a local
21 committee of that type made up of citizens from the
22 local community would be an appropriate mechanism at
23 the district or the forest management unit level?

24 MS. INGWERSON: Yes.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my

1 questions.

2 MADAM CHAIR: I just had one question,
3 and that is, the proposal that citizens should have the
4 resources to hire their own experts and whatever,
5 whomever they wish to hire, is that based on the fact
6 that hypothetically you simply don't trust what MNR
7 tells you with respect to scientific information, or
8 are you looking for interpretation of that information?

9 MS. INGWERSON: I trust some of what they
10 tell us, but they obviously are heavy handed, at least
11 in our areas on forestry or on timber extraction,
12 timber extraction -- have a timber extraction bias in
13 this area, and although I know that the direction of
14 the Ministry is attempting to change to a more
15 biodiversification or integrated planning, I haven't
16 seen that and -- sorry, what was your question.

17 MADAM CHAIR: My question simply was--

18 MS. INGWERSON: Do I not trust their
19 expertise?

20 MADAM CHAIR: --what the benefit would be
21 in hiring your own foresters to generate data or in
22 fact look at what has been done?

23 MS. INGWERSON: Yes, to have more
24 independent data, it doesn't just represent a timber
25 extraction bias. That's how I feel the Ministry, what

1 the Ministry represents.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Thank you very much.

3 MS. INGWERSON: Is that clear?

4 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, it is. Thank you.

5 We have two speakers left this evening.

6 We will call on Mr. Jacques Cantin.

7 Good evening.

8 JACQUES CANTIN, Sworn

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, sir. Please be
10 seated.

11 Mr. Cantin has given the Board a written
12 submission. Exhibit 2014 will be Mr. Sutton's written
13 presentation of two pages on behalf of the Northern
14 Prospectors Association, and Exhibit 2015 will be Mr.
15 Cantin's presentation of a four-page presentation, and
16 we also have an photograph and supplementary and
17 various documents taken out of what is obviously a
18 timber management plan.

19 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2014: Two-page written presentation of
20 Mr. Mike Sutton, Northern
Prospectors Association.

21 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2015: Four-page written presentation of
22 Jacques Cantin and supplementary
documentation.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

24 MR. CANTIN: Madame la prsidente, M.

25 Martel, jeme presente. Je suis en forestier a l'emploi

1 de Custom Sawmill (Hearst) Limited, base a Hearst.
2 J'ai fait mes etudes a l'Universite de Lakehead a
3 Thunder Bay, d'ou j'ai gradue en 1977 avec un
4 Bachalaureat es art en foresterie.

5 J'ai dix annees d'experience comme
6 forestier - cinq de celles-ci pour Custom Sawmill.
7 Custom Sawmill a une licence de tiers partie (Third
8 Party Licence) sur la foret Gordon Cosens - une foret
9 sous une entente de gestion forestiere (Forest
10 Management Agreement) avec la Spruce Falls Power &
11 Paper de Kapuskasing, situe a 300 kilometres au
12 nord-ouest d'ici.

13 Je suis venu ici aujourd'hui simplement
14 pour clarifier un point qui est ressorti lors du
15 temoignage de M. Tim Gray de Wildlands League durant
16 les audiences satellites tenues le mois dernier a
17 Toronto.

18 Mr. Gray submitted a graph, Exhibit 1963,
19 I believe, which spoke to harvest areas scheduled to
20 take place between 1990 and 1995 in the area covered by
21 the approved Gordon Cosens Forest timber management
22 plan which exceeds 260 hectares in size. One of those
23 areas in particular was thought to be in excess of
24 3,400 hectares. It is with regard to that specific
25 block and the surrounding area that I wish to speak

1 today.

2 The area which I am referring to is in
3 Conn, King and Hayward Township which can be shown on
4 the map on the fourth page. This area was visited by
5 the Board on October 30th of this year, which shows
6 the flight pattern that you took with the helicopter,
7 and any interpretation of Mr. Gray's testimony which
8 suggests that this 3,460 hectare harvest will be cut
9 clear does not reflect the situation as it is in the
10 field.

11 That area that Mr. Gray was referring to
12 is about 75 per cent upland mixed wood and the
13 remaining being lowland areas. The forest is
14 overmature, in the order of 140 years old.

15 An inventory carried out in 1972 showed
16 the average softwood volume yield for that area of 70
17 cubic metres per hectare which, in my opinion, was
18 accurate for that type of forest.

19 This compare with the provincial average
20 softwood yields of something slightly in excess of a
21 hundred cubic metres per hectare, and the Gordon Cosens
22 Forest average softwood yield of about 87 cubic metres
23 per hectare.

24 Since that date, a spruce budworm
25 infestation has removed most of the conifer content.

1 Custom have been cutting in the budworm infested stands
2 since the beginning of infestation, which started in
3 the 1970s, and as we were heading south toward the
4 Hayward and Conn King area, the volume per hectare
5 seems to have been decreasing every year.

6 Since the beginning of this year, which
7 is covered within the 1990-95 timber management plan,
8 the average has been 20 cubic metres per hectare. If
9 we compare the difference between the 70 cubic metres
10 per hectare I mentioned earlier, this 20 cubic metres
11 per hectare shows over 70 per cent of the softwood
12 volume has been destroyed by budworm.

13 This type of operation we are carrying
14 out is really a salvage cut. This situation also means
15 that we have to build three and a half times more
16 road to obtain the same volume as compared to a natural
17 situation. Consequently costs rise drastically
18 throughout such an operation.

19 Since the beginning of this year we have
20 harvested an average of 80 trees per hectare which is
21 equivalent to an average of one tree every 11 metres.
22 Therefore, this salvage cut does not, in my opinion --
23 okay, this density of trees is lower on high ground but
24 it's higher on low ground. Therefore, this salvage cut
25 does not, in my opinion, alter the conditions on the

1 higher sites to any great extent.

2 The material that is left standing
3 following our harvest here includes dead white spruce
4 from the budworm, live aspen, balsam, poplar, cedar,
5 unmerchantable black spruce and tamarack swamps.

6 Natural advanced growth is also present
7 and, to a large extent, left intact. The impact, or
8 lack of it, can be seen flying over the area as you
9 did, walking in the bush of course, or examining cut
10 versus uncut areas on aerial photographs where, at first
11 glance, the road system is the only indication that
12 harvesting has been carried out. I have included one
13 photograph as an example. If you may have a look at
14 the picture.

15 MR. MARTEL: You're making the point that
16 the area still has a great deal of residual left and
17 the photograph shows that?

18 MR. CANTIN: That's right.

19 When we were discussing with the district
20 biologist and the Crown representative the
21 prescriptions for moose habitat for this area, which
22 also includes the size of the cuts, it was obvious to
23 all those involved that leaving uncut corridor or moose
24 blocks on high ground in that situation of the forest
25 to break up the cut does not favour the moose

1 population either on the short term or the long term.

2 In short, it didn't make sense to leave
3 corridors which already did not contain much conifer in
4 them, especially given the amount of other residual
5 material left standing in this area following the
6 harvest anyway. Instead we would try to maximize
7 whatever softwood volume there is left and bring it to
8 road site.

9 Additionally, in part to compensate for
10 this, it was decided to leave 60 metres wide reserve on
11 all streams in this area where 30 metres normally would
12 have been prescribed.

13 Where moose concentration areas were
14 identified, wider reserves were prescribed. In the
15 long term, conifer plantations in the area will provide
16 future cover for moose. The planting of these would be
17 an imposition, by the way, if access were not to be
18 created by harvesting.

19 An explanation which summarizes the
20 situation is found in the Gordon Cosens 1990-95 timber
21 management plan, the same plan upon which Mr. Gray
22 based his submission. Attached is a copy of pages 75
23 and 76 of this plan and an excerpt from the
24 supplementary documentation that is related to this
25 plan.

1 MR. MARTEL: Mr. Cantin, have plans been
2 made to do planting in the area?

3 MR. CANTIN: Yes.

4 MR. MARTEL: Which was impossible without
5 the cut?

6 MR. CANTIN: That's right, there would be
7 no road access.

8 MR. MARTEL: Which is a --

9 MR. CANTIN: The road access to cut the
10 area would also serve as tree planting. You cannot go,
11 you know, eight miles in the middle of nowhere and
12 expect to plant trees where there's not even road
13 access.

14 MR. MARTEL: But if you had left the
15 material, you couldn't have planted anyway -- if it's a
16 salvage cut, you had to take it off in order to be able
17 to plant.

18 MR. CANTIN: Yes, we would have to cut --
19 to remove it, the fact that --

20 MR. MARTEL: This is not an ordinary
21 event?

22 MR. CANTIN: No, it's not an ordinary
23 event but it covers a fair amount of terrain though,
24 that spruce budworm infestation.

25 MR. MARTEL: But there was a biological

1 reason for why you did it though?

2 MR. CANTIN: Why we did what?

3 MR. MARTEL: Why you went in and cut in
4 the areas more extensive than would normally be the
5 case. I'm not even talking clearcut, I'm simply taking
6 the salvage operation required biologically that you
7 remove this wood.

8 MR. CANTIN: Yes. And also the up to a
9 certain extent the amount of land base is not
10 limited -- it is limited, so we had to try to, you
11 know, get whatever fiber we could get it from, and that
12 was one of the areas designated.

13 MADAM CHAIR: And does this fiber go
14 to -- do you have a sawmill in Hearst?

15 MR. CANTIN: Yes, we do.

16 MADAM CHAIR: And that's --

17 MR. CANTIN: That fiber goes to Hearst.

18 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

19 Are there any questions for Mr. Cantin?

20 Ms. Blastorah?

21 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Cantin, perhaps I can
22 attempt to clarify something arising from Mr. Martel's
23 question, and if you can't answer my question just tell
24 me because I don't know what direct involvement you
25 have had with this cut operation.

1 But am I correct that this area that is
2 planned as one cut in the timber management plan as
3 part of the salvage operation would normally have been
4 cut over a longer period of time had there not been the
5 budworm damage that exists?

6 MR. CANTIN: That is right, because we to
7 obtain the same volume, we would have to cover -- right
8 now we have to cover three and a half times the area,
9 so that means this area would have been greatly
10 reduced.

11 And if the budworm would not have been
12 there, then the use of corridors to break up the cut
13 would have make sense, but since the budworm
14 infestation, then the use of the corridors to break up
15 the cut does not make sense.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: And one other matter, Mr.
17 Martel. It's not so much a question for Mr. Cantin, it
18 relates to the two exhibits that were filed in relation
19 to Mr. Gray's presentation.

20 Firstly Exhibit 1963, which is the bar
21 chart Mr. Cantin has been referring to and also Exhibit
22 1998 which is the subsequent correspondence received
23 from Mr. Gray and marked in Ottawa during the hearing
24 last week, I just wanted to point out that there may be
25 some confusion arising from the covering letter

1 provided by Mr. Gray which, as I understand it, is a
2 listing of the stands that are portrayed on the graph -
3 which was Mr. Martel's question originally to Mr. Gray,
4 to provide the background information relating to the
5 bar chart which is Exhibit 1963.

6 And as is clearly indicated on the face
7 of that exhibit, the bar chart, this chart only relates
8 to those cuts in the Gordon Cosens Forest which are
9 over 260 hectares, and Mr. Gray has indicated that that
10 amounts to approximately 39.7 per cent of the total
11 harvest area.

12 And I just wanted to point out that his
13 covering letter subsequently filed as Exhibit 1998
14 states that: Please find enclosed as per your request
15 a complete list of the camp numbers, AOC numbers and
16 prescriptions, stand identification numbers and sizes
17 of all clearcuts planned for the year 1991-96 in the
18 Gordon Cosens Forest, and that's clearly I think a
19 misstatement which Mr. Gray I'm sure didn't intend.

20 The material that's provided does not
21 relate to all of the cuts, it's just those indicated on
22 the bar chart, which are only some, less than 40 per
23 cent of all the cuts covered in that timber management
24 plan.

25 A matter minor of clarification, but I

1 just didn't want to leave any confusion on the record
2 that the information that he provided would indicate
3 that all of the cuts in that plan were over 260
4 hectares.

5 MR. MARTEL: Well, if we had a similar
6 bar graph that included all of the cuts, I suspect it
7 would present a somewhat different picture.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: That's correct. The
9 balance of the cuts are obviously under 260 hectares as
10 indicated by Mr. Gray and he has only charted those
11 which were of concern to him, those which exceeded the
12 260 hectares. I just wanted to make that
13 clarification.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

15 MADAM CHAIR: No more questions.

16 Merci beaucoup, Monsieur, pour votre
17 temoignage.

18 And we'll call on our last speaker of the
19 evening, Mr. Murray Muir.

20 Good evening, Mr. Muir.

21 MURRAY MUIR, Sworn

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, sir. Please
23 take a seat.

24 MR. MUIR: Good evening ladies and
25 gentleman. I'm a resident of this area and, unlike a

1 lot of yous, I live off the beaten path, I live in the
2 bush, and I just want to give you a little rundown of
3 some of my experience in the bush so the folks out
4 front might have a little more respect for what I have
5 to say.

6 I tree planted with the MNR for four
7 seasons, plus done some tree planting for private
8 individuals. I worked as a cutter in the bush for a
9 total of two years. I've also worked as a log house
10 builder for two years, and currently I work as a
11 carpenter. I've been doing that for 10 years.

12 Often I take a bush cutting job in the
13 winter. So, as you can see, the forest means quite a
14 lot to me. I also canoe in the area a lot.

15 So I just got a few points here which I
16 thought the MNR should change and improve in their
17 forest management.

18 The first one is a very simple one, it is
19 regarding spraying of the forest. I think there should
20 be no spraying allowed in the forest, simply for the
21 reason that every time people think they come up with a
22 safe chemical, somewhere down the road they find out
23 that it kills some form of wildlife.

24 And the solution to replace spraying, I
25 think the chemical spraying can be replaced by slashing

1 crews. These crews I think should have good pay, they
2 should be offered year round work so that they like to
3 stick with it. I think they should be able to earn a
4 wage of \$15 an hour because it's a very tough job
5 working in the bush. I don't think it should be some
6 minimal wage thing.

7 Okay. That was the most simple one
8 there, no spraying. I just can't go along with it at
9 all. I think a lot of people can't, simply for the
10 fact that we don't know what happens farther down the
11 line where these chemicals end up.

12 Ontario was planning on perhaps putting a
13 Hydro line back near our house and they said they were
14 going to be spraying, they were going to keep it open
15 as an option. Just to give us a peace of mind they
16 told us they don't spray within 10 metres of our
17 drinking water supply. So that was supposed to make me
18 feel real good.

19 But anyways, I don't believe in that kind
20 of stuff, I think chemicals do get around. We seen
21 what DDT did to wildlife. I don't think we should even
22 consider spraying any more.

23 Okay. The next point No.2, is too many
24 areas that are cut are left for so-called natural
25 regrowth. This results in a downgrading of the forest,

1 okay. The downgrading of the forest, this has been
2 going on for a long time. Back in our township they
3 have been logging back there the 30s, the 40s, the 50s,
4 and to give you an example, our own property has had
5 some logging done on it in areas that were spruce and
6 pine and fir come up in hazel brush. I don't know if
7 you're familiar with the hazel brush, but it's a
8 short brush that grows about five feet high and it
9 forms a thick dense mat and we have patches on our
10 property two, three acres in size that stay that way
11 for 17 years since we've been around there, and they're
12 just there. They're hard to get trees to seed, spruce
13 won't send down seeds into them, they're just too thick
14 and dense. So we're getting back in our area we're
15 getting a lot of weed forests because the forest has
16 been downgraded so much, of course, people have to
17 spread out and cut bigger and bigger chunks of land.

18 Okay, another example is Moffat Creek
19 south of us, there's a cut there known as Dugas' cut,
20 this area was not prime bush to start with, it was a
21 mix of poplar -- balsam, poplar and white spruce.

22 Now, the cutter when he cut over this
23 area told me he made his money off of the white spruce.
24 Some of these white spruce were 30 inches in diameter.
25 This is what they make their money off of.

1 The poplar, it's a nice tree, you can
2 make some money off it, but lumber has been a steady --
3 just straight spruce, pine, fir, there's been a steady
4 market over the years, it's a solid piece of wood
5 you're working with 2 by 4s, 2 by 6, 1 by 6, all kinds
6 of things; whereas the wood you make out of poplar
7 chips, particleboard, that market tends to fluctuate,
8 goes up and down a lot, it's not as steady of a market,
9 it has -- the uses are limited.

10 So by downgrading the forest, I mean that
11 the forest is becoming more and more trees which are
12 less valuable to people who want to use the forest for
13 construction purposes, cutters, they can't make the
14 money on it, okay.

15 The other area I'm talking about is a
16 clearcut area that's been done in Hudson Township.
17 This area I have watched over the last 15 years and
18 this was left for natural regrowth, so-called natural
19 regrowth.

20 There was an area where the cutter, I
21 know him personally, he made his money selling the jack
22 pine out of the area. He couldn't make money on the
23 poplar, in fact, he had to argue with the foresters to
24 let him leave some of the poplar because it was so
25 small he just couldn't make money at cutting it.

1 So this area was left for years and years
2 and years, and I suggested to them back in 1985 that
3 they -- an area which we had just recently cut-over
4 that they get in there and they do some planting of
5 jack pine, and this was at a time when the MNR was
6 asking for public input about how they should manage
7 things.

8 Of course, I went in, gave my two cents'
9 worth and they said to me: Who are you to tell us what
10 to do. So anyways, they haven't been up there checking
11 the area out too much.

12 This year they're trying to make up for
13 past mistakes. So they sent in a big -- well, actually
14 they hired a company that had three great big skidders
15 and scarifiers and they went in there and they
16 scarified some areas that had been cut 15 years ago.

17 The areas they scarified that were cut
18 five years ago, they are not too bad, they can be
19 replanted with perhaps not too much slashing to be
20 done.

21 The area that they scarified that was cut
22 15 years ago, there is a huge amount of debris left,
23 tree planters still have to really struggle just to get
24 through there to plant the trees, and then once they do
25 plant the trees, the slashers are going to have an

1 unbelievable job to try to keep down these poplar which
2 are already 15 feet high to keep them down, it's going
3 to be an unbelievable expense.

4 So what they did is they got behind, they
5 took an area that was prime jack pine country, it was
6 sandy, deep soil, it had a lot of jack pine on it and
7 they said: This area is going to be natural regrowth.

8 And this is just the thing the MNR like
9 to do, they like to take a great big area and they like
10 to say this area we are going to cut off everything and
11 we are going to plant all of this area jack pine; this
12 area we are going to cut off everything and we are
13 going to leave it all to natural regrowth. They are
14 not flexible enough.

15 My experience working as a tree planter,
16 I was sent through poplars where you had to bend them
17 apart to plant the poplars. I was sent through areas
18 that were cedar swamps, hopping from islands to
19 islands, and I was planting jack pine, and I knew that
20 it was just a joke, the trees would drown.

21 I also planted areas of bare rock where
22 one of the jokes in the crew was you had to bring your
23 own soil because we planted the trees and in two days
24 later we saw them die.

25 Now, I'm not saying the MNR has done no

1 good, there is -- I worked in the Elk Lake area and I
2 believe the Elk Lake area is one of the best areas if
3 you want to see large tracts of replanting.

4 Another one of the mistakes I think
5 they've made in the replanting is that they've taken
6 the areas and replanted them all with the same species,
7 and I'm sure a lot of people have pointed this out to
8 them, that something is going to happen. If you get
9 miles and miles and miles of jack pine, if you get some
10 kind of bug in there, there's not going to be natural
11 breaks for that bug.

12 And if you get a fire -- in the old days
13 when you had fires, as we did back around our area,
14 they didn't burn an area completely clean, they came to
15 a swamp or an area that had a lot of poplars or birch
16 and tag alder, something that wouldn't ignite, these
17 stands are going to be harder to control fires in, they
18 are going to be harder to control jack pine sawfly if
19 it ever gets started.

20 So I think they should try to take an
21 area, not say all these trees are going to be cut, not
22 say that all of this area is going to be cut with jack
23 pine, they should take this area, they should say:
24 Well, we're going to leave the rocks, we're not going
25 to -- we know we can't get trees to grow there quickly,

1 we're going to leave the rocky areas. And although
2 they have tried this in some areas there's a lot of
3 pressure from the cutters, from the operators on the
4 MNR we want these cuts.

5 You know, we see you left that little
6 patch of rocks up there, but we want to get in there.
7 There's some nice trees up there, because I know I have
8 to do it. I have been sent in as a cutter to an area
9 that was supposed to be a reserve, originally set aside
10 as a reserve because it was rock and then the cutter --
11 the skidder operator, the man running the show, has
12 talked the MNR into changing their minds: Well, let's
13 go up and let's cut-over this little reserve, let's
14 take half of the trees, you know. So the MNR has been
15 bucking too much on that.

16 And the other main point, I don't like
17 the MNR's existing non-policy of -- well, they don't
18 have a policy for cutting around the waterways, okay.
19 You used to see -- in the old days on a map there used
20 to be a nice little printing on the map that said
21 400-foot reserve around lakes and rivers, okay.

22 Well, this made you feel really good, you
23 thought well, this is quite an intelligent country we
24 have here, you know, they're setting aside reserves,
25 but this was nothing in law, this was just something

1 printed on the map.

2 And today it exists, every time they're
3 going to have a cut in an area, instead of having a set
4 policy which states that this size of a lake has a
5 certain size reserve, this size of river has a certain
6 size reserve, this size of a stream has a certain size
7 reserve, there is no policy for that, it all has to be
8 gone through over and over again each time and, to me,
9 this is a hassle to the fellow that is going to be
10 cutting in there because their policies are changing a
11 lot.

12 He doesn't know if he's supposed to cut
13 up to this creek, or one day they will let him cut up
14 to a creek and the next day they'll want a reserve, and
15 I think it would be better if they designed a set
16 policy where people got to know that there are set
17 reserves around lakes and rivers.

18 People who own cottages, people who like
19 to walk along the creeks enjoy the wildlife, canoers,
20 just anybody, they just have a sense of a peace of mind
21 knowing that they can go away, they can leave that area
22 and they know that the sacred waterways which are so
23 sacred to Canadians, Canadians just love waters, they
24 love clean waters, the tourists that come to this area
25 they love that clean water, and the only way we can

1 keep up our water quality for our fish and everything
2 is to keep good size reserves.

3 I came up with a few ideas here you can
4 have for reserves. You could start perhaps with the
5 200 to 400 yard reserves around lakes. Rivers should
6 have 200 to 400 reserves. Creeks, depends on their
7 size, could have 100 to 200 yard reserves and
8 intermittent creeks, little ones, could have 100 yard
9 reserves.

10 And these are something I think the MNR
11 and the public should work out, and we shouldn't have
12 to go through this every time there's going to be a cut
13 in an area, you know, are we going to be able to have a
14 reserve, or are they going to be sneaking down to the
15 shoreline here.

16 It's just something they don't have, and
17 I think they should give a lot of people peace of mind
18 knowing that, these reserves are in place.

19 And another thing I wanted to talk about
20 was creation of roads. When the Red Squirrel Road in
21 this area was being built I went into the MNR and
22 suggested that -- this is only a six mile stretch of
23 road I believe, that costs, they spent millions and
24 millions of dollars on. I suggested that they access
25 the area from both end if they really had to get that

1 timber and I was told that this was not feasible.

2 I explained to them that the logger I
3 worked for he was one single logger and he kept open
4 two miles of road all by himself, one person in the
5 winter, he kept it open, the hills, sanding them
6 himself, that's just for one person. So I figured a
7 big company like Milnes that was going to harvest the
8 area at the time, that if they really wanted to they
9 could have kept open that six miles of road and it
10 would have been a lot cheaper in the long run, a lot
11 cheaper and it would have prevented a lot of hardships
12 in the area.

13 The area is now got this permanent road
14 in place which has been very detrimental to our tourist
15 industry, and that was the main point I wanted to make
16 that I thought should be included.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
18 Muir.

19 Are there any questions for Mr. Muir?

20 Ms. Blastorah?

21 MS. BLASTORAH: A couple of questions,
22 Mr. Muir. You talked about what you thought was
23 important that people like bush workers who are working
24 as slashers and go into the bush, that that is very
25 difficult work and that they should be paid a fair

1 wage.

2 Is it your opinion that there wouldn't
3 very many people who would be willing to do that kind
4 of hard work for low wages?

5 MR. MUIR: Well, it would be my opinion
6 that that is a very difficult job and I don't think you
7 would get people that would want to stick with it for a
8 minimum wage.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And you indicated \$15
10 you. You think that is about --

11 MR. MUIR: In this day and age, I think
12 that would be a fair wage.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: And would you think that
14 would be about the amount that people doing that kind
15 of work would expect?

16 MR. MUIR: I would think it would have to
17 be.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: And you also raised a
19 particular situation in, I think it was Hudson Township
20 you mentioned?

21 MR. MUIR: Yes.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: And that was a concern
23 about leaving the area for what you perceived to be
24 natural regeneration?

25 MR. MUIR: Right. I was told by a

1 forester in Temagami that this area was being left for
2 natural regeneration.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. Are you aware of
4 situations where small operators have relatively small
5 areas that they're cutting in any given year and those
6 areas are left for a number of years until the overall
7 cut-over area becomes large enough to treat
8 regeneration economically. Are you aware of situations
9 where that occurs?

10 MR. MUIR: I'm aware that you don't have
11 to operate on large scales with the tree planting
12 crews, that it doesn't matter if you drive in with a
13 pick-up truck and a crew and you plant 10 acres one
14 year and then you go back next year and plant 10 acres,
15 it's a lot cheaper than letting an area grow up for
16 five, 10, 15 years and then going back and trying to
17 knock down the trees and turning it all into a tree
18 planting area.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: And would those types of
20 areas have to be site prepared before they're planted.
21 It's normal to site prepare an area before it's
22 planted?

23 MR. MUIR: Yes, and I guess I'm kind of
24 in favour of prescribed burns.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: And would you agree that

1 doing a prescribed burn or site preparation on a very
2 small area is, in the case of a prescribed burn,
3 certainly difficult and probably expensive, and in case
4 of site preparation, could be again both difficult and
5 expensive, to do that on very small area?

6 MR. MUIR: To do a prescribed burn in a
7 small area being expensive?

8 MS. BLASTORAH: And difficult.

9 MR. MUIR: That could be. This
10 particular area in Hudson Township, a lot of this area
11 came up in bracken fern, there was no threats from
12 competing species, there was a lot of bracken fern, a
13 maple trees.

14 If it had have been planted immediately
15 in jack pine, it would have done very well. In fact,
16 there was some areas where there was a little bit of
17 broadcast seeding for jack pine which has done very
18 well.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: And my question was not
20 specifically in relation to Hudson Township, but the
21 question still stands: Very small areas, where small
22 operators have gone in and cut-over small areas, where
23 those areas are to be site prepared or prescribed
24 burned prior to regeneration activities, you'd agree
25 with me then that it would be more economical and

1 perhaps more efficient to leave those very small areas
2 for a couple of years and allow them to be operated
3 on --

4 MR. MUIR: No, I don't think an area
5 should be left at all myself because then you let all
6 the competing weed trees sprout up.

7 The poplars that are going to be there
8 are going to be sprouting up, the maples, the pin
9 cherries, the birch, the less valuable trees are going
10 to sprout up.

11 I think an area should be replanted right
12 away, and if it is not going to be burned, they just
13 want to take a skidder over with a Bracke machine and
14 turn it up, I think that should be done the first year,
15 I don't think there should be a waiting period.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: And that's your opinion
17 regardless of the size of the area and the cost of
18 doing that?

19 MR. MUIR: Ah, yes, because I think that
20 the cost is going to be cheaper in the long run. If
21 they leave the area and they let it grow up, like they
22 have in this particular area, there's going to be a lot
23 of slash work, or they're going to want to be spraying
24 it perhaps, I don't know, which I wouldn't want to see.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions.

1 Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

3 Thank you very much, Mr. Muir.

4 That concludes the submissions the Board
5 will hear tonight. Oh, there was one other exhibit Mr.
6 Pascoe wanted me to make.

7 We will make Exhibit 2016 a six-page
8 report on the Board's site visit to the
9 Kapuskasing/Armstrong area from October 29th to
10 November 1st, 1991 and this report was prepared by Mr.
11 John McNicol, and it's dated December 2nd, 1991.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2016: Six-page report on Board's site
13 visit to Kapuskasing/Armstrong
14 area, October 29th to November
15 1st, 1991, prepared by Mr. John
McNicol, dated December 2nd,
1991.

16 MADAM CHAIR: We are going back to
17 Toronto and we are going to hear the evidence of the
18 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters, which is
19 scheduled to take about 10 weeks.

20 Following that we will be hearing from
21 the Ministry of the Environment, which I expect is --
22 no. I thought -- I've got that all mixed up.

23 Then after hearing from the Ontario
24 Federation of Anglers & Hunters, we are going to hear
25 again from the Ontario Metis and Aboriginal

1 Association. Following that we are going to be in
2 North Bay and we expect to be sitting in North Bay some
3 time in the month of...

4 MR. PASCOE: April.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Of April. And if you're
6 interested in getting our schedule at all, Mr. Pascoe
7 can give that to you and you can contact him by
8 telephone whenever you want to know where we are and
9 what we're doing.

10 We thank you very much for coming here
11 tonight, and that is the end of our session in New
12 Liskeard.

13 Thank you.

14 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 10:15 p.m., to be
15 reconvened in Toronto, on Thursday, December 12th,
1991, commencing at 1:00 p.m.

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